The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 35.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

The bark Cardoss has been lost at sea. Many sons were drowned.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $381,539,747.

—Gen. Wm. S. Hillyer has been nominated for Appraiser of Merchandise at New York.

—T. B. Brockway, for many years a hotel proprietor at Cleveland, Ohio, died at New York on Friday.

—The Irish Rifle Association of Dublin has accepted the conditions on which the American riflemen are willing to compete.

—The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing a special Court of Inquiry concerning General O. O. Howard.

—The National Grange, which has been in session in St. Louis this week, adjourned last night to meet in Charleston, S. C., on the first Wednesday in February next.

—In the House of the Massachusetts Legislature the resolution censuring Charles Sumner, adopted by the Legislature of 1872, was ordered to be rescinded by a vote of 118 to 49.

—The House Committee on Banks and Banking has authorized the appointment of a sub-committee to investigate the affairs of the First National Bank at Washington, in accordance with a resolution of the House.

—The boiler in a saw mill at Mutual, Champaign county, Ohio, the property of Jacob Prince, exploded on Friday, instantly killing Solomon Adams and Edward Neer and wounding Reuben Surplus and Engineer Donnelly.

—Governor Kellogg has sent to the Louisiana Legislature a special message recommending the immediate passage of bills reducing the compulsory expenses of the city one million dollars, and the city tax five-eighths of one per cent.

—General Sheridan has been ordered by General Sherman to take vigorous measures against the Sioux engaged in the recent marauding expedition and murders, and regards the present a favorable time to give the Sioux a lesson long merited.

—There were in the hands of the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin, on February 1st, 59,000,000 bushels of wheat and 61,000,000 bushels of oats. The prospects are in favor of a much larger yield this year than last.

—The President has nominated Benj. J. Spooner as United States Marshal for the district of Indiana; James C. Broden, Register of the land office at Litchfield, Minnesota; Wm. N. Greenleaf, receiver of the same; and L. M. Cox, postmaster at Thornton, Indiana.

—Postmaster General Cresswell, while before the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday, advocated the establishment on all railroads of the United States of a special mail train, to be run at a high rate of speed for, the sole purpose of transmitting mail matter.

—A number of prominent citizens of Massachusetts propose to make the Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., to which Professor Agassiz devoted the best years of his life, a memorial monument in his honor. In order to do this, they resolved to raise the sum of $300,000 to completed its endowment.

—The temperance movement in Ohio presents no new features, except that the women kept at work all the same. In Xenia they visited a house of prostitution where liquors are sold. The proprietress knelt in prayer with the women, signed the pledge, and promised to try and induce her girls to attend a prayer meeting today.

—The reported attack on the wood party at Fort Fetterman on Wednesday proves to be false. Preparations are being made with all possible dispatch for a movement of troops into the Sioux country, and forts are to be established at the Whetstone and Red Cloud agencies. The force will be large enough to hold their own and protect the agencies.

—The great alleged internal revenue fraud case came up yesterday in the United States Court in Brooklyn, on the argument of counsel for Sanborn and others for a bill of particulars. The District Attorney intimated that he was unable to get the records of the United States Treasury Department bearing upon the case. The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

—The President of the New York Temperance Prayer Meeting Union says there is a movement on foot to diminish, if possible, the liquor traffic. While no attempt will be made to interfere with individual rights, a very energetic effort is to be directed against the liquor business. A large number of persons, including many ladies, are ready to embark in the undertaking.

—The grounds upon which Judge Rodgers, of Chicago, quashed the indictment for perjury against ex-City Treasurer Gage, were purely technical, and a new indictment for perjury, in which the technical errors which defeated the first are omitted, has been returned by the Grand Jury, it is probable that Gage will be tried on that charge as well as that for his failure to pay over public funds.

—No reliable information was received at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, in regard to the Indian troubles. Governor Campbell has made a requisition on the War Department for the quota of arms due the Territory, and received a telegram that arms and ammunition will be forwarded immediately from the Leavenworth arsenal for the use of the elitizens should it become necessary for them to protect themselves against the Indians.

—The Senate Committee on Public Lands yesterday heard statements of a delegation of four Mennonites from Pennsylvania, introduced by Senator Cameron in support of his resolution, looking to the enactment of a law by which forty or fifty thousand Mennonites in that country from Russia may be allowed to purchase a large tract of land in a compact body under the pre-emption laws. The committee seems disposed to regard the proposition favorably.

—A Washington dispatch, in speaking of Mr. Dawes' speech in the House on Thursday relative to retrenchment, says he urged the consolidation of, not the entire abolition of, some thirty-four customs collection districts; also the consolidation of the navy yards on the Atlantic coast into two, the abolition of pension agencies and the payment of pensions from Washington direct through the postoffice machinery. He made an onslaught upon the propriety of appropriating money for the construction of public buildings for the District of Columbia, and for river and harbor improvements.

CRIME.

—Wm. McMaster, who murdered a man named Barlow at Nebraska City, Neb., about a year ago in a fight, on Friday shot and killed Rudolph Worth and wounded two others in the same city.

—Rush R. Sloane, removed in October from the Presidency of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, was arrested in Sandusky, Ohio, yesterday, on seventeen distinct charges of embezzlement preferred by the Company. The bail was fixed at forty-six thousand dollars for his appearance next Tuesday. It is understood that further charges are to be made. Civil suits for about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been commenced. Sloane's property in Chicago, Toledo, Boston and Sandusky has been attached.

—Great excitement was created at Quincy, Ill., on Friday morning, by the discovery that the First National Bank had been entered and the vault robbed of about one hundred thousand dollars in currency belonging to the bank, beside a quantity of bonds and valuable papers, and it is said quite an amount of special deposits. The bank was entered by cutting through the hall floor of the second story immediately over the vault. The burglars then made a breach through three feet of masonry, about four feet square. They then cut the rivet of a twenty foot inch thick sheet of boiler iron with which the vault is lined, and removing it, descended into the vault. They then charged both the money safe and one containing bonds and valuable papers with powder, and by means of a small rubber hose carried a train to the top of the safe, where a small pistol screwed to an old ledger was arranged to set it off. A string was attached to the pistol and passed out of a window of the second story to the street below, and by this means the operators were enabled to discharge their blasts when the streets were clear of people. The clock in the bank was stopped at seventeen minutes past two o'clock, as is supposed, by the explosion, which must have occurred at that time. The door of the safe, which was a Dodd's burglar proof, was completely wrenched from its hinges.

FOREIGN.

—The Emperor of Austria arrived in St. Petersburg on Friday afternoon, and was most cordially received by the Czar and the members of the imperial family.

—The investment of Bilboa by the Carlist forces continues. General Morionese is concentrating troops in Santander, and will soon advance to the relief of that city.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Singerly Not Relieved—The Constitution Advertising Bill—Regulating Increase of Debts—The Other Side for the Insurance Bill—Personal.

More About That Survey—Mr. McCreery "Rises to Explain"—The Lieutenant Governorship—Regulating Advertising Local Legislation.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1874.

SENATE.

Opposed to the Settlement.

The bill for the adjustment of accounts with State Printer Singerly came up for consideration. The bill, it will be remembered, provides for payment to Singerly for the actual loss of State documents, suffered by him, at the fire which destroyed his establishment. When the vote was called its friends were found to be in the minority—the vote standing 16 nays to 10 yeas.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mitchell's resolution directing the Committee on Printing to report a scale of prices for advertising the Constitution, according to the circulation of the papers, was adopted.

Appropriations to Pittsburgh Institutions.

Mr. NEWMYER introduced bills giving ten thousand dollars to the Sheltering Arms; also two thousand dollars to the Home for Deaf Mutes.

The supplemental election bill passed both Houses finally, as amended.

The "Venue" Bill.

Mr. HAYS reported Senate bill No. 33, the act authorizing a change of venue in criminal cases, with a negative recommendation, for the reason that the House bill on the same subject is much more complete.

Increasing Debts.

Mr. CHRISTY reported favorably from the general Judiciary Committee, the fact to provide for the lawful increase of the indebtedness of any county, city, borough, towaship, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution.

The Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. NEWMYER introduced a carefully prepared bill providing for the election of Lieutenant Governor, defining the duties and fixing salary at $5,000.

The House then adjourned until next Thursday.

The "Oil" Bill.

Representative MCCREERY, of Venango, desires it to be understood that the oil bill he has introduced, is the identical one which was approved by the Producers at Franklin, and not the one sent down by interested parties with increase the inspector's fees. His bill authorizing the courts to appoint the inspectors.

Complimentary.

Representative HAYS, of Allegheny, has been complimented highly for his little speech on the usury bill.

Among the amendments tacked on to the judiciary salary bill yesterday was one reducing Judge Pearson's salary. The Dauphin county members remonstrated vigorously against this.

The Geological Survey.

MCCREERY'S bill providing for a geological survey of the State still hangs in committee. It is intended, he asserts, to be a complete and comprehensive compilation of all that is at present known in regard to the mineral resources of the State and will fill an important place in scientific literature upon that subject.

The Insurance Bill.

Mr. Robert C. Schmertz is here trying to pass the new insurance bill, against which a remonstrance was presented by Senator Graham yesterday. He says the bill is not understood—that its provisions are fair and its requirements just. Montgomery Foster, the Insurance Commissioner, says he drew the bill after a careful study of the whole matter and a diligent comparison of the various insurance laws of other States.

Yerkes' Proviso.

The bill introduced by Senator YERKES, of Bucks, does not provide for the repeal of the Jury Commissioner act, but merely names the manner of filling the wheel when the array is quashed.

Personal.

Speaker MCCORMICK expresses his intention of putting himself on record against the Entailment bill when it come up.

Homeward.

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SEC. 2. The evidence of the publication aforesaid shall be by attaching to a bill a copy or copies, as the case may be, of said newspaper verified by the affidavit of the owner, publisher, editor or foreman of each of the several newspaper in which said notice is by this act required to be published of due compliance with the preceding section.

SEC. 3. That when such local or special bill affects any matter or things situated in any city or borough, said publication shall be in two of the newspapers published in said city or borough of different politics, if so many there be, and if there be but one, a publication in that one shall be deemed sufficient; if there be no newspaper published in said city or borough, then by publication in the newspaper or newspapers of the county in which said city or borough is located, as provided in the first section of this act.

Approved February 12th, 1874.

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Terrible Accident—Fall of an Ice-House—Eight Men Buried in the Ruins.

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About a dozen men were employed in stowing in ice in the ice-house when the walls gave way, and the whole structure fell. The police succeeded in extricating the following persons: Henry Miller, son of the proprietor, badly injured; Gottlieb Scherank, Wm. Bowley, Wm. Steeben, Patrick Mortley and Thomas Reept. They suffer terribly, and are at the German hospital. Gottlieb Scherank has one leg broken in five or six places. Thos. Allen was taken out dead. His body was crushed and mangled horribly.

Later.—Two men have been taken out of the ruins alive. One was slightly injured, and the other fatally. Two dead bodies have been recovered.

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Report of the Receiver in the Jay Cooke & Co. Bankruptcy Case.

In the District Court this morning, the report of Edwin M. Lewis, the Receiver appointed in the bankruptcy case of Jay Cooke & Co., was filed, together with the report of the Commissioner, and that of the Register thereon. The report sets forth that the Receiver has received in the aggregate $1,455,583, and paid $1,371,782, leaving on his hands a balance of $83,800.

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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1874.

SENATE.

An Ensign Restored.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, a bill to restore William Kilburn, of San Francisco, to the navy of the United States as ensign, was passed.

Chinese not Wanted in California.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition signed by 16,648 citizens of California, asking the Senate to pay some attention to the condition of the treaty between the United States and China, with the view to having some modifications made therein to prevent the Chinese influx to this country. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Reduction of Salaries.

The chair laid before the Senate resolutions of the Arkansas Legislature, instructing the delegation in Congress from that State to vote for the passage of a law reducing the pay of all civil and military employes of the Government to a scale commensurate with the duties performed. Referred.

Equalization of Bounties.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition of ex-soldiers of Indiana, making an equalization of bounties. Referred.

Improvement of Mobile Bay.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE presented a memorial of the Mobile Board of Trade, for the improvement of Mobile Bay. Referred.

Proposed Investigation.

The resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Bayard calling upon the President to inform the Senate as to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, an officer of the army on duty in South Carolina, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. BAYARD and SCOTT.

Equalization of the Distribution of the Currency.

Pending the discussion on the resolution the morning hour expired, and Mr. Sherman insisted upon the regular order, the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency.

Mr. SHERMAN said his substitute of yesterday having been prepared hastily, he deemed it expedient to make some changes in its phraseology, and with the permission of the Senate he withdrew that, and offered a new substitute, which provides for the issue, and only six millions national bank currency in addition to that now in circulation, to be issued to banks organized or hereafter to be organized, and distributed to the several States, in accordance with section one of the act of July 12th, 1870.

The question then occurred on Mr. Wright's amendment of yesterday to strike out "twenty five millions" as to the amount of currency to be withdrawn from those States having an excess and insert "fifty millions."

After further debate the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The Sanborn Contracts.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the Sanborn contracts, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all contracts, schedules, correspondence and orders of the department; also a statement of the amounts paid in under each contract, by whom paid, and under which contract. Agreed to.

Refunding of Customs.

Mr. KASSON gave notice that he would, on Monday next, report back a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably on a bill to increase the inspector's fees. His bill authorizing the courts to appoint the inspectors.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Steamboat Interests Well Represented in Congress.

The Sioux Indians to be Punished for their Recent Outrages.

Interesting Revelations of Andrew Johnson's Administration.

The Salary and Contingent Expense Bill Perfected.

A Meeting to be Held To-day to Oppose the Tax on Fruit Distillation.

Proposed Increase in Postmasters' Salaries.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1874.

The Salary and Contingent Expense Bill.

The House Appropriation Committee have been at work daily for five weeks upon the Salary and Contingent Expense bill, known as the "Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill," and will report the same on Monday. The committee have endeavored to cut the appropriations down to the lowest limit, but the bill will never theless call for about eighteen million dollars.

The Tax on Fruit Distillation.

A meeting of Congressmen and others opposed to the tax on fruit distillation will be held here to-morrow. The call is signed by citizens of twenty States.

Interesting Revelations of Andrew Johnson's Administration.

To-day's investigations into the expenditures of the department contingent funds during the past few years develops the fact that fine horses and a carriage were purchased for a Cabinet officer during the Democratic administration of President Andrew Johnson, the purchase being made after the impeachment trial, when President Johnson was in the bosom of the Democratic party.

Duty on Trotting Horses.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that trotting horses cannot be imported from Canada duty free, if they are to be used for sporting purposes here.

The Duty on Fruit.

The Treasury Department has overruled all former decisions under the provision of Section 5, act June 6, 1872, for fruit (plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation) oranges, lemons and other perishable fruit not elsewhere provided for in said act, and exempts the same from duty.

Commodore in the Navy.

The grade of Commodore in the Navy will be abolished. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs strongly favor such a step, to take effect when the office becomes vacant. Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee, will move an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill when it comes up, to do away with this rank.

Additional Bank Circulation.

The Comptroller of the Currency is allowing national banks to be organized in anticipation of a law of Congress, granting additional bank circulation. A new national bank, entitled the Peoples' National Bank of Pueblo, Colorado, has been organized by Mr. Dispeau with a capital of $50,000 of which is granted from the balance on hand of the $54,000,000 issued under the act of July 14, 1870, and the balance to be made up from notes purchased of broken national banks, and what may be obtained "from future legislation."

Kelly's Convertible Bond Plan.

The friends of Kelly's convertible bond plan are allowing the project to sleep, and will not renew the pressure for its passage until after the House passes judgment upon some of the other financial plans before it.

Postmasters' Salaries.

Postmaster General Cresswell is heartily in favor of making the salaries of Postmasters more uniform and in proportion to their responsibility and bond required. He states that the Postmasters of Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other large cities receive no more compensation than the Postmasters in those towns with but 10,000 inhabitants. Their salaries are entirely out of proportion to the amount of business of their respective offices, but cannot exceed $4,000 per annum, that being the limit prescribed by law. New York is an exception to this rule. The Postmaster there by a special act of Congress receives $8,000 per annum. The Postmasters at the cities above named have great responsibility and file heavy bonds. The bill before Congress to increase Postmasters' salaries Mr. Cresswell believes to be eminently just in its provisions.

The Steamboat Interests.

The different steamboat interests are represented here and are working in one watching the course of two bills—one from Gen. Negley and the other proposed by Senator Conkling, with the approval of the Supervising Inspector General.

Negley's bill is the favorite one with them, as it is less exacting in requiring a strict conformity to the steamboat laws. Conkling's bill is more exacting and carries with it every protection necessary for the safety of the lives of the traveling public by steamboats.

National Aid to the Centennial.

Gen. Hawley is in no way disconcerted by the opposition to the bill granting national aid to the Centennial Exhibition. He expresses great confidence in securing favorable action by Congress. He says the bill will go through. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1874.

The Indian War.

General Sheridan, under date of New York, February 12th, telegraphed to General Sherman as follows:

"The trouble with the Sioux, which for some time past we have been trying to avoid, seems now to be beyond any peaceable solution. In addition to the killing of Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman, Appleton's chief clerk at Red Cloud agency has been killed. The agent of the Spotted Tail agency reports that large parties of hostile Indians from both agencies have left for general hostilities. General Ord has sent out mounting parties from Camp Sanches and to order their return to the railroad. I will go home tomorrow to superintend any action that may be necessary."

General Sherman replied on the same date:

"Under a call of the Interior Department of to-day, sent to your headquarters at Chicago, you will be justified in collecting the most effective force possible, even if you draw the cavalry from Fort Riley, by rail to Cheyenne, to march to the Red Cloud agency, striking every party of Indians that opposes. Every Indian who has marauded south of the North Platte should be demanded and held as an accomplice in the murder of Lieutenant Robinson. Their ponies must be very poor now and game must be scarce, so the occasion to give the Sioux a lesson long merited seems to me favorable. Mr. Indian's own opinion is that the Sioux should never again have an agency away from the Missouri rivers"

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1874.

Woman's Opposition to Woman Suffrage.

The Woman Suffragists find here an enthusiastic opponent from an unexpected quarter. Madame Frances Sylva Guthrie d' Arnsmont, of Philadelphia, whose memorial to Congress was given in my letters last month, and in which she, as the daughter of Frances Wright, whom the Woman Suffragists claim as their great apostle and fore-runner, protests against not only their doctrine, but the pretence that they are followers of her mother. She protests "from the strongest convictions that the movement, if successful, can only bring misery and degradation on the sex." The daughter also asserts that her mother repudiated at the close of her life the mischievous doctrines she had taught with so much diligence and success, admitting that she had been wrong, when it was too late to remedy the evils she had done.

As a female writer recently says of George Sand: "To-day she bows her head, recognizes the errors of her past, and like St. Sicomber, burns what she adored and begins to adore what she used to burn." So Fannie Wright left the testimony of her latest convictions in favor of the usefulness of women to women of—religion rather than politics.

Frances Wright died twenty years ago, and her genius, eccentricities and mistakes had nearly passed away from the minds of the present generation, when they were in a measure revived by an article of Robert Dale Owen in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Her daughter rests her objections to a political life for women on her own experience of suffering for want of that natural care and affection which were impossible to her, while her mother was engrossed in her public schemes and enterprises, an engrossment which resulted in an estrangement as unfortunate to herself as to her family, an abrogation of those ties in which alone she could find happiness, and alienation from those who loved her best. One may inquire how it would fare with the daughter, left in Paris to the care and sole guardianship of her father, Phiquepal d' Arnsmont, while the mother was in the United States immersed in utopian plans for founding the negro settlement of Nashoba, and haranguing against the renewal of the charter of the United States banks. It is true that Phiquepal d' Arnsmont was a kind father—a loved and scientific man; it is equally true that the charter in question involved the prospect of a dangerous monopoly, and that the elevation of the negro race was an object worthy of attention of the philanthropist and the Christian, but Phiquepal d' Arnsmont was as ignorant as most men are of the needs of an infantile body and mind, and so, between the scientific father and the mother devoted to public affairs, the child was left to the mercy of circumstances. We hear of upper and nether millstones of progress and society, between which women are in danger. Save us from the upper and nether millstones of scientific or ignorant father and political mother, between which the children of the coming generation will be ground, if the Woman Suffragists have their way.

But unhappy as were the results to her family of Fanny Wright's public life, the consequences were still more disastrous to herself. Robert Dale Owen tells us of a body worn out and debilitated by exposure and fatigue, but he says nothing of shattered nerves and mind, driven from its woolings by the strains of self-assumed labors in the spheres outside of the womanly calling. That physical and mental strain to which she subjected herself did indues, at last, the incipient stages of insanity in Fannie Wright the daughter testifies, and that the assumption of men's duties and responsibilities by women naturally tends to insanity in something more than a theory, the development of our own day may well lead us to believe.

But whatever may have been Fannie Wright's sentiments in her later years, her own fate is a commentary full of instruction and warning on those efforts which have for their object to bring women out of that atmosphere of domestic love and reverence which invests every true wife and mother, and adds lustre to her declining years, and force her into the publicities of a masculine life, dying alone in Cincinnati, with the Atlantic rolling between herself and her husband and young daughter, whom she had deserted, her comforters, legal advisers who were the only parties that could profit by the prolonged estrangement, is there not in her fate an admonition not to be ignored that laws of sex under which our Creator has placed us brook no violation, and that woman may well fear being crushed beneath the wheels of that machinery which they wish to lay a moulding hand.

Reduction of the Second Auditor's Clerical Force.

As I telegraphed some days ago, the House Committee on Appropriations have had the Second Auditor before them with a view of reducing his clerical force. The committee have discussed the matter from time to time since the examination, and have concluded to dispense with about forty clerks, or, in other words, make a reduction in the appropriations equal to the pay of that number, and if Mr. French continues to employ them, let them get their pay next session in a deficiency bill. Before the war there were employed in the Second Auditor's office only about a dozen clerks, having the various war matters to settle up, such as paymasters' accounts, ordnance accounts, &c., which, of course, being business of the regular army, required only a small amount of clerical force. As soon as the war of the rebellion broke out, and large numbers of volunteers were added to the army, the work accumulated with marvelous rapidity, and clerks were added *ad libitum* and almost *ad infinitum*, the number reaching about four hundred at one time.

There are at present, besides the Auditor, E. R. French, of Maine, who has held the position since the days of Buchanan, one chief clerk, one disbursing clerk, eleven divisions with a chief to each, two hundred and sixty clerks, two messengers and ten laborers. The reduction will, of course, fall mostly among the clerks and messengers, of whom about forty will be dismissed, or paid by a deficiency bill. It is not improbable that the office may be reorganized entirely, in which case one or two of the divisions may be dropped out by consolidation, as the Department Investigating Committee is looking sharp into the matter, and where so many clerks can be dispensed with they may think it best to dispense with one or two chiefs of divisions. This is a step long anticipated, as the work of this bureau has been rapidly diminishing for some years past.

Retrenchment of Force and Cutting Down of Expenses.

The Committee on Appropriations are hearing the views of all the Bureau and Department officials in regard to a retrenchment of force and cutting down of expenses, and in some instances have decided upon such reduction in some of the departments. But it must be remembered that the Appropriation Committee cannot alter any law as it now exists, or frame any new one. They can only provide appropriations for laws as now upon the statute books, and when they decide to appropriate a certain amount of help in any one of the branches of the Government, the officer in charge of such branch need pay no heed to it. He is allowed so much force by law, and can employ every one called for by such law, if he chooses to do so; and if the Appropriation Committee do not appropriate the necessary amount at once, they must do it in a deficiency bill afterwards.

The reorganization of the different departments and the retention of the forces is all entrusted to a Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and they are busily engaged in visiting the departments, and making such changes and reductions as they think necessary, and at the proper time will make their report and introduce a bill to carry it into effect. The Appropriation Committee understand this, and craftily attempted a little flank movement on Monday by quietly introducing into the House a resolution authorizing them to amend the laws so as to enable them to carry out their plans. The cat from the Appropriation Committee was rolled up in a little meal from the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Kasson of the latter committee consenting to introduce the resolution.

It was quickly discovered, and several members objected at once to the consideration, and it went over. When it comes up again it will doubtless receive more emphatic attention.

Agricultural Department Estimates Reduced.

The House Committee on Ways and Means are determined to slash into something by way of retrenchment, and among the blows which they propose to strike at the cutting down the estimates for the Agricultural Department. The effect of such cutting down will be to stop the purchase and distribution of seeds, cuttings, &c., and will be seriously felt by a large number of small agricultural communities, so to speak. This the Committee on Agriculture will strenuously oppose. They declare the present high standard of this Bureau must be kept up, and the full amount of the appropriations asked for will be needed to accomplish this end.

The committee have adopted the suggestions of George Vasey, the botanist of the department, in regard to an exhibition of all the woods of our country at the coming Centennial, and have prepared a bill to carry them into effect, which they will report under the next call. DIAMOND.

FOREIGN.

WEST INDIES.

The Revolution in Cuba.

HAVANA, February 13.—Letters from the insurrectionary district, dated February 10, say that a few days previously General Calixto Garcia attacked the village of Corralito, seizing immediate possession given. D. W. C. BIDWELL, an immense number of cattle and many horses. The Spanish held their intrenchments, but were driven back into the fort, leaving behind them twelve killed and fifteen rifles. On the 9th, at the same place, an action took place which lasted eight hours. The Spaniards were about a thousand strong, and were forced to retreat into their encampments, leaving forty killed and many arms. Their total loss is calculated at two hundred. The Cuban loss is killed and wounded was sixty.

Riot in Havana.

HAVANA, February 13.—A mob of several hundred men marched towards the Captain General's palace last evening, with the intention of demanding that the Government send into the field entire battalions of volunteers, with their own officers, instead of one-tenth of the battalions, as ordered in Jovellar's recent decrees. Mounted police met the rioters and dispersed them. There were no casualties. The Captain General to-day quartered a detachment of gens d'armes in Fenrza Barracks, opposite his palace.

The police have arrested Salustio Otero, the editor of the *Union*, a workingmen's journal, and a priest named Castro. Both prisoners have been sent to Morro Castle. They are known to be strong Republicans, and are reported to have been connected with yesterday's demonstration.

It is stated that the draft will be carried out within twenty days. The city is now quiet, but the people fear further trouble.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Elections.

LONDON, February 13.—Up to this morning three hundred and twenty-five conservatives and two hundred and eighty-two Liberals and Home Rulers have been elected to the new Parliament. Two hundred and eighty-three Conservatives have been elected in England alone. In Scotland the Liberals have a majority of twenty-five Liberals, and the Home Rulers are twenty-six ahead in Ireland. There was a serious election riot yesterday near Scarbridge, Worcestershire. The police were unable to quell the disturbance, and called upon the military, who dispersed the rioters, a number of whom were injured.

LONDON, February 13.—Fifteen Conservatives and eleven Liberals were elected to Parliament yesterday.

BY MAIL.

Late News from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 13.—The following summary of news was received by the steamer Japan:

YOKOHAMA, January 23.—Iwakura is rapidly recovering from his wounds. No positive clue to his assailant has been discovered, though several arrests have been made.

The official census of 1872, just published, fixes the entire population at 33,110,825 males, and the females are almost equal in number. There are twenty-nine members of the Imperial family, four hundred and fifty-nine of the highest nobles, and about seven hundred thousand of the lower order of gentry.

The position of the German Minister, Von Broadt, in the dispute with the Japanese Government, is understood to be as follows: He claims that inasmuch as existing treaties exclude all foreigners from the interior of the empire, the Japanese have already violated it by introducing foreign teachers, etc., for the instruction of their youth, development of the mineral resources and other kindred purposes. On this ground he proposes to resist the further exclusion of any of his countrymen who choose to travel beyond the prescribed limits, either for pleasure or trade. The native authorities are firm in their defiance of what they call a monstrous assumption.

The memorandum of the Japanese Foreign Office to the European representatives mentioned in the dispatch of December 23, refuting the arguments in favor of the extension of exterritoriality throughout Japan, has received a rejoinder, in which the former pleas are relterated. The matter of the proposals is no less objectionable than before, although the manner is less offensive. It is noteworthy that this document is not signed by the United States Minister. A second answer by the Japanese is equally firm in its rejection of the demands. This correspondence is probably now terminated, though further verbal discussion will be allowed. The first communication took place last fall, when intercourse and trade were solicited, subject to a scheme of internal jurisdiction laid down by the foreign Ministers, and to be executed by consular authority. In their last reply the Japanese refuse to entertain any proposal looking to the opening of their country except by means of an entire revision of the treaty, previous to which they will require the credentials authorizing the Ministers to act in so important a matter. They say that such a radical step must be regulated by conventions between nations, and not by an agreement between the Foreign Office and the European representatives.

Buchanan Letter List, February 12, 1874.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE people are called on to choose between a live man and a political fossil for Mayor.

THE *Telegraph* has spoken. It is against the regularly nominated Republican candidate for Mayor. Now, if Mr. McCarthy is not elected, it will be strange.

THE *Post*, which gloated over the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, now asks Republicans to bolt their ticket and vote for Guthrie, a rebel sympathizer.

THE committee who have charge of the investigation of District of Columbia affairs, have determined to make public so far as to admit interested parties and members of the press.

CAN any one point to a single speech, act or thought contributed by Mr. Guthrie, while a member of the Constitutional Convention? Did he do anything for the $2,500 he voted himself?

THIRTEEN years ago to-day Mr. Lincoln arrived in Pittsburgh on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President of the United States—thirteen very eventful years in the history of the country. Mr. Lincoln thought the threatened rebellion an artificial one then, but after events proved that he was mistaken.

THE proposition to increase the salaries of postmasters meets with very general disfavor. The increase proposed would give them larger pay than Cabinet officers, or Judges of the Courts. We are of the opinion that at a time when the country is calling on Congress to reduce expenditures, there should be no increase of salaries.

THE physicians having charge of the bodies of the Siamese twins have embalmed them, previously to the autopsy. The bodies are reported to be much disfigured by decomposition, and the band or ligament uniting them has shrunk considerably. This is regarded as proving that there are veins or arteries through it, thus confirming the opinion of European surgeons.

THE implied admission, as it is a fact, that Blackmore is a representative Democrat, is used by the *Post* to say the "Ring thwarted every attempt he made in the direction of reform." Now will the *Post* just tell us what attempts of the kind he ever made? We have heard of the affairs of his office being investigated,—but not to thwart reform in it. We are curious to know exactly what that reform is, or was.

IT is amusing to notice how carefully the *Post* avoids favoring, by direct statement of its own, Guthrie's candidacy. It admits that he belongs to the aristocratic element of the Democracy, and does not deny his original sympathy with the rebellion, does not claim for him special ability, does not even have a word to utter against the Republican candidate, more than that he is an "equalizer." We recommend this to the masses of laboring poor in the city. They certainly do not fail to know that Guthrie is not their friend.

THE *Post* has so frequently conducted its political campaigns on the basis of misrepresentation, and has been so steadily defeated, that we might suppose it would learn wisdom with experience. Not so, however. It is in full cry on its old track. Fortunately, however, it is not able to entirely misconstrue its quotations from our columns, but in most instances gets enough truth from us to neutralize its own false utterances. We are really gratified to know that our cotemporary is willing to admit so much light to its columns.

PERHAPS the most absurd effort of the *Post* is that of trying to palm off Guthrie as a Reformer—not a Democrat. We have heard of his reformatory operations. Did he not go South at the outbreak of the war of rebellion, and was he not lionized among the rebels as a friend of secession? Has he not been a chronic office-seeker through much of his life? Did he not accept election to the Constitutional Convention at a salary of $1,000, and then vote for and take $2,500 from the State Treasury? He a Reformer! He is a Democratic office-seeker—and the whole movement in his behalf is not a reform, but a piece of partisanship. And the *Post* seeks to deny this.

THE *Leader* seeks to wriggle out of the Washington correspondent difficulty by giving the name of its man. This does not change in the least the statements of our correspondent respecting him. As the subject of newspaper enterprise is up, we will be glad to know how it is that the *Leader* has less than half a column of telegraphic despatches now? What are on its first page are stolen from the morning dailies,—and on its fourth page it had exactly fifty lines of telegraphic news yesterday. Its Sunday telegrams are stolen from the Cincinnati *Commercial*,—and the *Leader* does not take the trouble to change head lines. This is the paper that talks about enterprise. It is a mere news-thief.

WE regret the unfortunate course pursued by the House in reducing the salaries of the Judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny to $5,000. The action is clearly unconstitutional—a violation of a plain provision of the new Constitution. The Attorney General had given an opinion to this effect, yet in the face of this the salaries have been reduced. We are gratified to notice that our members from this city generally voted against the proposed reduction. The amount proposed ($7,000) a not too much for gentlemen possessed of the ability of those who occupy the bench in this county. We do not know one of them who cannot make more in practice. But all else aside, the proposed law is unconstitutional, and we hope the Senate will positively refuse to agree if the House pass the bill.

It is yet early to prominently urge the merits of particular candidates for the Presidency in 1876, but at the proper time we would feel like endorsing the claims of Governor Hartranft, of this State, for the position, if he goes through his Gubernatorial career as fairly as he has begun. In the position of Auditor General he did not develop his executive qualities so observably as he has since he has been in the Gubernatorial chair. His firmness in resisting special legislation, even to that of ...ing up against great railway interests, ...nd comprehensive views he takes ... issues, some of them com-

plicated and involved, his open and candid manner, and evident earnestness to promote right views and sound principles stamp him as a man of much better qualities than even his friends thought him to possess a few years since. He has made, thus far, an excellent Governor, which is the promise of a good President.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

There should be no misunderstanding as to the character of the Mayoralty contest in this city. The most desperate efforts are being made to give it a false aspect, that Mr. Guthrie may, on a false issue, gain office, and throw the full weight of the Mayoralty in favor of the Democrats in the next State election. It is a case of false pretence. John B. Guthrie is a Democrat of the pro-slavery, anti-war type, has always been a Democrat, held office under the most corrupt Democratic administrations that ever disgraced the country, and is in perfect sympathy with the Buckalew type of Democracy to-day. There is no element of reform involved in his candidacy. The Mayor's office sadly needs reforming, but it is occupied by a Democrat, elected on his personal record as a clever, straightforward man, just as it is urged by some that Guthrie be elected now. A Democrat never plays the part of Reformer on a Democrat; and Guthrie will be very unlike his compeers if he seeks to improve on Blackmore's administration.

The Democrats have made it a partisan, —not a reform contest. We would be glad for the reform issue to be before us,—but it is a party issue, made so by the Democratic ring, that bunglingly seeks to gain office. The Republican party, as a party, has wrought out all the reforms this county has had,—in national, State and municipal politics. It gave the country freedom from slavery; it broke in pieces the Tweed ring in New York; it has unearthed, and punished members of its own organization, from time to time, when they have violated the law. Its record, in this respect, is uniform consistent and clear. The record of the Democracy is freighted with corruption, and it has rolled on the country untold woes. We do not see, therefore, how a Republican, clear-sighted and honest, can stultify himself, on mere personal ground, by voting for a pro-slavery Democrat. We do not believe any will. The duty of all is to attend the Primaries and exert their influence in securing right nominations; but if, once, twice, or oftener, they fail in securing their choice, it should be remembered that a regularly nominated Republican represents the party, whether elected or defeated. The issue of an election does not change this fact.

The issue before us is a party issue. If Guthrie is elected, the city of Pittsburgh must rank as a Democratic city for three years to come. The police will be used in the interest of the Democratic party; the influence of the Mayoralty will go in the same direction. If McCarthy is elected the city will stand out as Republican, as it should. The office will be honestly, effectively and vigorously administered. The city finances will be guarded,—her interests protected. The man who fought in Councils for the very safeguards which, it is now admitted, would have prevented the imperiling of the Water Bonds, certainly deserves well of the city. He whose voice has ever been on the side of Reform, where it was needed, deserves well of those who seek reform. He who has ever cared for the interests of the renter and tax-payer—the poor man—deserves well of the poor man. He who has been, through all, a true Republican, deserves the vote of all true Republicans.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY.

In this country and Europe, there prevails at the present, among the several denominations, forms of religious activity, that are worthy of notice, as being phenomenal. In many churches, fairly representing the several denominations, including Catholic, revivals are in progress, which are prod ucing a decided sensation, and are securing an ingathering of members to the several Churches. The religious papers devote several columns, in each issue, to briefly stating the results of meetings in progress. It is not at all clear that there has been unity of effort in securing the results reached,—rather these seem the fruits of spontaneous religious movement. This peculiarity attended, but in a larger measure, the great revival of 1856, and is a phenomenon worthy the study of those who seek to know the philosophy of such manifestations.

A peculiar phase of religious effort, excitement, or reform through religious agencies—whatever it may be called, is manifesting itself in Ohio. It is a temperance movement, depending for success upon religious exercises—singing and prayer. Singularly, it is chiefly conducted by women—incidentally, the chief sufferers from the evil of intemperance—and has been wonderfully successful in closing up the saloons, and reforming the druggists, in the smaller towns. They have just assaulted the evil in Cincinnati, and the success of the plan is now undergoing its severest test. It is difficult to fairly estimate the quality or value of the movement. There are few persons possessed of enough hardihood to patronize or keep open drinking saloons, in the presence of a mass of women, congregated for the express purpose of stopping the business. They represent a popular sentiment, and there is wonderful potency in this alone, when defiuitely brought to bear. The movement stamps the business with popular disapprobation, and there are few with enough hardihood to sell or drink liquor in the face of this. But when certain religious exercises are superadded, there is an appeal to a sense of reverence of which most persons are possessed. We fear, however, the movement is not possessed of permanent value. There is something grotesque, and extraordinary in it; and for this reason, it will pass away,—possibly having worked some advantage, but not much.

Turning to Europe, and it, too, is the centre of what may be termed religious excitements of different kinds. There is an unusual aggressive activity on the part of Protestants in the several countries of Europe, but more particularly of France and Spain. As offsetting this, it may be stated that there have been equally extraordinary zeal and activity on the part of Catholics. Pilgrimages to certain shrines are the most prominent phase of the movement. England was the first scene of a pilgrimage, and the French Catholics came over in largé numbers. Archbishop Manning preached, and the occasion was notable. Since then thousands of people have gone in solemn procession, with prayers and psalms, to the grotto where Our Lady of Lourdes occasionally appears to the faithful, and the other sacred places, where the miracles of 1873 were wrought. On holidays the special trains for pilgrims block up the railways. The passengers swarm from every quarter of France. In England the Duke of Norfolk headed a recent pilgrimage to one of the French shrines. A number of noblemen and commoners by the hundred followed him. Two extra steamers had to be chartered to carry the party across the Channel, and the railroads ran half a dozen special trains. Nothing but an almost passionate feeling of religion could have carried out the pilgrimage in the face of the ridicule of the press.

In Germany and Italy, the Ultramontane contest against the State is going forward, the violence of Bismarck creating a feeling of sympathy that may very greatly strengthen the cause of the Church. The violence of this conflict has been unusually conspicuous, and the issue is more doubtful now than it has been at any time. It promises to promote a revival of the Catholic faith. In far away India, it is also true, that there is a revival influence at work. Years ago, when California was inhabited by the rough miners, a man named Taylor, a minister of peculiar power of address, went there, and by preaching in the streets, or wherever he could find an audience, did a good work among the class inhabiting the country. He has been, for some time past, in India, cheifly at Calcutta and Bombay, engaged in evangelistic labor. His success is stated to have been quite marvelous, and still continues. Thus in the several parts of the world there are religious movements in progress, of sufficient importance, to claim the notice of the secular press.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Great Western Railway freight sheds and contents, at St. Catharines, Canada, were burned last Thursday night.

THERE are, according to Schem's statistics, 51,590,000 square miles in the world, containing a population of 1,377,000,000.

A CALIFORNIA farmer is killing off his squirrels by scattering lumps of phosphorus in his wheat field. It is good for the wheat and bad for the squirrels.

THE bark Pulcinello, from New York for Bristol, with grain, was wrecked on the Irish coast during a gale on Wednesday, and twelve of the crew drowned.

A FIRE at Ada, Ohio, on Wednesday night, destroyed the hardware store of Jones & Murray, bakery of George Londonslager, and jewelry store of A. Zugschwert. Total loss, $11,000; insurance $3,000.

THE Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the year ending December 31, 1873, carried 3,089,697 tons of coal over the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, being an increase of 22 26 per cent. on their tonnage for the previous year. Of the above amount there was forwarded east by rail from Mauch Chunk 2,116,462 tons, being an increase of 22 51 per cent on the tonnage of 1872.

JUDGE RODGERS, in the Chicago Criminal Court, on Friday morning, gave a decision on the application of the counsel of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer, to quash the indictments for defalcation and perjury. The Court refused in the case of the former, but granted the application in the case of perjury. This is not considered favorable by the friends of Gage, as a new indictment has been found by another grand jury.

WHAT does it matter if we do lose a few minutes in a whole day? Calculating 313 working days of eight hours each to the year, the answer is that five minutes lost each day, is in a year, 3 days, 2 hours, 5 minutes; 10 minutes lost is 6 days, 4 hours 19 minutes; 20 minutes lost, 13 days, 1 hour and 20 minutes; 30 minutes lost, 19 days, 4 hours and 30 minutes; and 60 minutes lost, 39 days, 1 hour.

AN amusing blunder was recently made by a Berlin paper, the Burger *Zeitung*. In an article upon American affairs, the editor observed, with profound wisdom: "It is to be hoped now, that, instead of meddling so much with foreign affairs, the Government at Washington will direct its attention to internal matters, as late dispatches assert that dissensions are being fermented in the Episcopal Church in New York."

THE Government is charged with waste and extravagance because with only 30,000 men in the army, the Government has full uniforms, including overcoats, hats, jackets, &c., &c., for 300,000 men. Those who remember how suddenly clothing and equipments were in demand at the outbreak of the rebellion, to fifty fold the number on hand, will not deem it waste to keep a small surplus on hand to meet an emergency. But growlers will growl, growl they ever so unreasonably.

IT IS a difficult matter to write about the hen without doing so with great hernest. A Herkimer county farmer who has quite an extensive hennery, took especial care to ascertain what worth there really was in a certain number of hens. January 1, 1873, he selected thirty-six hens, consisting of different breeds, and kept an account of the harvest they would yield. January 1, 1874, he found that the thirty-six hens had furnished him with 4,004 eggs, and in addition to this he raised forty-seven hens which are now at work.

PERSONAL.

GOV. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, is a Granger.

CARL ROSA will inherit a handsome fortune from Parepa.

MRS. LANDER takes a deep interest in the Episcopal Church.

MISS ANN G. YOUNG, a daughter of Brigham, lectured in Omaha recently.

THE wife of United States Senator Aaron A. Sargent, of California, is a strong advocate of female suffrage.

NOBLE HURDLE, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday last, aged ninety-four years.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, returns all the free passes he receives. Old as he is, he is determined for a while yet to keep out of the ranks of the deadheads.

ASA PACKER, is said to be worth $25,000,000. He began life as the driver of a canal boat on the Lehigh canal, and is said to owe his fortune mainly to the purchase at low rates of coal lands, which soon became valuable and have steadily increased in value from year to year.

THE following are the grades occupied provisionally in the French army or navy by the Princes of the Orleans family: The Duke de Nemours, general of division; Prince de Joinville, admiral; Duke de Montpensier, colonel of artillery; Duke de Chartres, lieutenant of mounted chasseurs; Duke de Penthleyre, lieutenant in the navy, and Duke d'Alencon, captain of artillery. As for the Duke d'Aumale, he is officially general of division.

PAREPA-ROSA, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, was nevertheless American by associations. She was never weary of declaring that to Americans she owed her chief success, and she loved the land of her adoption ardently. An American lady, an artist like herself, called on her at her house in London, a short time before her death, and said to her: "I suppose England is your chosen home, and will eventually be your constant resting-place." "No," replied Parepa, pointing to a small American flag which ornamented the mantel-piece, "I love that flag too well."

FISH-CULTURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Salmon and Bass in the Delaware, Susquehanna and Juniata.

At the second day's session of the annual meeting of the American Fish-Culturists' Association, in New York, Mr. Reeder, Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania, addressed the members upon fish culture in this State. He referred to the difficulties the Commissioners met in the outset in obtaining money, but when the subject was understood there were but a few obstacles interposed. They had put 51,000 California salmon in the Susquehanna river and in the Delaware 60,000, and by the aid of the United States Commissioners, hoped to largely add to those numbers. They are hopeful of the experiment, and know that the young salmon are thriving well. Mr. Reeder thought that the fish, after going out to the sea, would only refuse to come back for lack of good spawning grounds, and of such there were plenty in the rivers named. The speaker also alluded to the experiment of stocking the rivers Delaware, Susquehanna and Juniata with the bass from the South. They were taken from the Potomac with hook and line in 1870, and 600 placed in the Delaware. To-day he believed that this river contained from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 of bass, all the result of the transportation. Mr. Reeder related much that was interesting about the growth of this fish. He had experimented and could tell facts. It was found that in four weeks the young were one and a half inches long, and in four months were from five inches to six inches in length. The bass made their beds where the sunlight reaches them and the water is warmed by its rays. The speaker is now giving this fish much study, and it was his impression—though he was not prepared to state it as a fact—that in the black bass there was no structural differences; it is the color only and that is caused by the water in which they live. In answer to the question Mr. Reeder said that Pennsylvania had first appropriated $13,000 for this matter of stocking the rivers and propagation of fishes, $80,000 for fishways, and additional $13,000 for the river business, and probably they could obtain still another $11,000 for the same object.

Contest for the Making of the Bust of Chief Justice Taney.

Art circles in Washington are much excited over the contest between Jones and Simmons for the $1,000 commission for a bust of Chief Justice Taney, to adorn the Supreme Court room. Mrs. Kate Sprague urges the employment of Jones, who used to live in Cincinnati, and who modelled a good bust of Judge Chase there years ago. On the other hand, Representative Frye, of Maine, who is chairman of the House wing of the Library Committee, urges that the commission be given to his townsman and personal friend, Simmons, who has been of General Sherman, and others are much liked. Stone and Rhinhart solicit the bust of Taney, but it is probable that the artist who receives the order for the bust of Chase will also receive the order for the bust of Taney.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 A.M. to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if withdrawn, compounded similarly in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Haven, John A. Negley, Jr., Wm. Thaw, Jr., Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

STRINGER'S FULMONIC SYRUP.

Prepared from a private receipt of a celebrated physician in England—is the only infallible remedy in this country for Consumption, Colds and Croup, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Hooping Cough, Hoarseness, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Sore Throat, Asthma, Pains in the Chest, and other Pulmonary Affections, however long they may have been established.
Its agreeable acidity allays tickling or irritation of the throat like a charm, and thousands have been cured by it both here and abroad, after every other known remedy has been tried and found useless, and the skill of the physician has failed. Sold only at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH.

What the Royal Geographicals Think of the News.

The London *News* of the 27th of January, on the subject of the news of Livingstone's death, says:

"At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last night, entire disbelief was expressed in the present news by Sir Bartle Frere. The cause of death as given is exceedingly likely; but the proceedings which are said to have followed that event are almost wildly improbable. The embalmment of a dead body is about the last thing that the Nassick boys or any African tribes would think of. They would simply dig a hole in the ground and bury it at once. They are, however, still further said to have preserved the body in salt. Now, apart from the vast weight of a body thus preserved, itself is an obstacle to its being carried along the narrow tracks of Central Africa, it is more than doubtful whether salt would preserve it at all in such a climate. Salt is, moreover, exceedingly scarce in that part of the world, and it would be impossible for a sufficient quantity of that valuable condiment to be gathered for the purpose, even were the natives willing to make what, were it suggested, would probably appear to them to be a most useless waste. These details, therefore, give the rumor a very doubtful look.

A LETTER from Pompeji states that the excavations made December 30th were unusually productive. In bronze were found a kettle, saucepan, cup and small mould for pastry; in lead, thirty weights, and a cover with a bronze handle; in iron, a hammer and two vases fastened together by rust; in glass, an amphora, with handles of beautiful form and in excellent preservation; in marble, a small mortar and a balancing weight; in terra cotta, a vessel holding color, and two pitchers; also discovered a large shell, strongly resembling mother-of-pearl, besides several fragments of coloring matter.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

PITTSBURGH.
FOR MAYOR:
WM. C. McCARTHY.
FOR TREASURER:
C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER:
R. M. SNODGRASS.

ALLEGHENY.
FOR MAYOR:
DAVID L. SMITH.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and here are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. SPENCER, JAS. M'KAY, ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWER PRICES.

ORDINANCES.

(No. 6.)

AN ORDINANCE—To provide for the assumption by the City of Pittsburgh of the debts and liabilities of the several boroughs annexed to said city by virtue of an Act of Assembly, approved [illegible].

WHEREAS, William Harbaugh, Alexander Gordon and W. Dew-ese Wood, Commissioners, duly appointed by the District Court of Allegheny county, at No. 122 of April Term, 1873, in pursuance of the fifth section of the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to authorize the consolidation, adjustment and further government of the City of Pittsburgh," approved 10th of May, A. D., 1871, have ascertained the liabilities, appraised the property, described the separate indebtedness and recommended the rate of special tax to be levied in each of said districts as appears by the report of said Commissioners, filed in said District Court, at the number and term aforesaid, which said report was confirmed, and the rate of special tax as recommended was fixed by said Court,

AND WHEREAS, By the Thirty-fifth Section of an Act entitled a further supplement to the acts incorporating the City of Pittsburgh, &c., approved 6th of April, A. D. 1867, it is made the duty of Councils to consider the foregoing said report and the decree of Court, its effect; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City of Pittsburgh shall and does hereby assume and become liable for all the municipal or bonded debts and liabilities of each of the boroughs consolidated by said Act of Assembly, approved April 2, 1872, and hereby accepts the title to and assumes control of all property and rights of property of every kind and description, (excepting school houses and lots,) of said boroughs, as vested by said decrees.

SEC. 2. That the Councils shall hereafter at the time of making their annual appropriations, make a special assessment for the payment of the separate indebtedness of each of said boroughs, from the said boroughs respectively, in accordance with the Act of Assembly, the report of the Commissioners and decree of court aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That in order to comply with the provisions of the Sixteenth section of an Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act supplementary to an Act incorporating the City of Pittsburgh," approved the fifth day of April, 1868, whenever the City of Pittsburgh shall be required to pay any amount of the debt of any of the boroughs consolidated and annexed greater than the amount of the assessment upon property and the amount received from special tax from said boroughs, it shall be the duty of Councils to provide for a temporary loan for the purpose, or shall appropriate a sufficient amount of any of said boroughs shall be payable out of the general revenue derived from the district or portions of said city.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of January, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEORGE BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 450, Feb. 5, 1874. fe12

(No. 8.)

AN ORDINANCE—Re-locating Thirty-fourth street, from its intersection with A. V. Railroad.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Thirty-fourth street is hereby re-located from Butler street to the A. V. R. R., 80 feet wide, as per plan of survey hereto with the annexed plan, marked "E. S. M." December 29, 1873.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, this 9th day of February, A. D. 1874.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 452. 11th day of February, 1874. ja15

PROPOSALS.

Hiland Avenue
IMPROVEMENT.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR
PAVING SIDEWALKS,

From Penn avenue to the line of the New Water Works, will be received until

Tuesday, February 17th, 1874, at Noon.

Each proposal must be accompanied with full specifications and description of the pavement.

The Commission reserves the right to receive or reject any or all bids.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city. All proposals to be addressed to R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
ROBERT WARD,
S. B. McELROY,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary. ja28

OFFICE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POOR, THIRD STORY, CITY BUILDING,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 9, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received in this office until MONDAY, February 16th, at NOON, for furnishing 18,000 to 20,000 pounds of good, No. 1 FRESH BEEF, for the use of the Allegheny City Home at Claremont during the year 1874, to be delivered at the Home in such quantities and at such times as may be required. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE GESST, President.
JOHN DEAN, Secretary. fe12-13t

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

DARK PRINTS At 6¼ Cents. New Styles.
SHIRTING PRINTS At 8½ Cents. A Great Bargain.
CRASH FOR TOWELS At 8½ Cents. All Pure Linen.
BLEACHED MUSLIN At 10 Cents. A Full Yard Wide.
HUCK TOWELING At 15 Cents. Wide and Heavy.
A Splendid Variety of TABLE LINENS.
Furniture Checks, CANTONS, Tickings, Checks.
Linen Sheetings, CRASHES, Damask and Bath TOWELS.
CORNICES, Window Holland, Window Rolods, Window Fixings, &c., &c., &c.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS

DARK PRINTS At 8½ Cents. New & Fast Colors.
HUCK TOWELS At 8½ Cents. All Pure Linen.
DAMASK TOWELING At 12½ Cents. Beautiful Patterns.
BLEACHED MUSLIN At 12½ Cents. Extra Good Value.
GRAY BLANKETS At $1 25. A Great Bargain.
Chintzes, Percales, Ginghams &c., &c.
Sheeting Muslins, GUM SHEETING, Pillow Case Muslin.
Honey Comb Quilts, TOILET QUILTS, Marseilles Quilts.
STAIR RODS, TASSELS, BRACKETS, Curtain Laces, &c.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

February 3d, 1874.

HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES
OPENED
THIS DAY,
ANOTHER NEW LOT OF
3,000 PIECES.
New Patterns,
All Widths,
AT THE
LOW PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

Infants' Knitted'd ROBES, A new and Splendid variety.
Infants' Short DRESSES. Infants' small SHIRTS.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, Embroideries, &c.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, very fine Tucked and Embroidered.
Embroidered and Tucked Pillow Shams, Lowest to finest qualities.
Misses' Muslin Underwear, very fine Embroidered Jackets.
Real and Imitation Hair Switches, Plaits, &c.
Infants' & Misses' White and Colored Alpacas.
Ladies' and Misses' Chemises and Night DRESS, Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
Alpaca Waists, White Waists, Colored Waists.
Pillow Shams, Sheet Shams, Stamped Shams.
Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers and Plumes.
Collars and Cuffs, Neckties, Mourning Collars.
Ladies' and Misses' SKIRTS, White and Colored.
Infants' White Merino Shawls, Handsomely Embroidered.

FANCY GOODS
Of Every Description, at

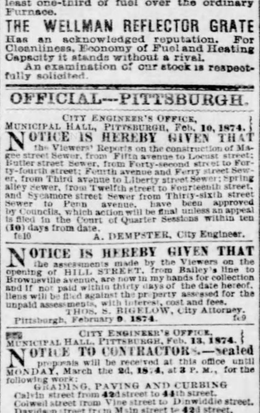
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

128
FEDERAL STREET.
B. 128. B.
NEW
Hamburg Edgings
AND INSERTINGS
IN
NEW STYLES
AND VERY LOW PRICES.
New White Silk, Handkerchiefs in Brocade, Plain and Broche Styles.
AT $1.00,
48 INCH BLACK CASHMERE,
Worth $1.25.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
New Black Alpacas and Mohairs,
New Blending Black and superb finish.

We pay special attention to the purchase of our Black Goods which we sell them at a small advance over cost. Hence, we feel warranted in saying that we give the best value at all prices, in this market. Prices from 20 cents to $1.25 per yard. Call, examine and be convinced.

BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.



Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of heating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnaces.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
A full assortment of our stock is respectfully solicited.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports on the construction of Magee street Sewer, from Fifth avenue to Locust street; Butler street Sewer, from Forty-second street to Forty-fourth street; Fourth avenue and Ferry street Sewer; Third avenue Sewer; Liberty street Sewer; Spring alley sewer, from Twelfth street to Sycamore street, and Sycamore street Sewer, from Thirty-sixth street Sewer to Penn avenue, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal be filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

fe10 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of HILL STREET, from Bailey's line to Brownsville avenue, are now in hands for collection and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, February 9, 1874. fe10

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, March the 2d, 1874, at 2 P. M., for the following work:

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING
Calvin street from 42d street to 44th street.
Mary street from Penn street to Dinwiddie street.
Davidson street from Main street to 42d street.
Howley avenue from 39th street to 40th street.
40th street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue.
Mary street from 39th street to 40th street.
Lowry place from Vine street to Dinwiddie street.
SEWERS.
18 inch pipe, Clark alley and Clark street, from Butler street to Parsavant alley.
18 inch pipe, Butler street from Race street to 36th street.
18 inch pipe, Exchange alley from 10th street to Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and blanks for bidding can be had, at this office. No bids will be received unless made upon blanks furnished

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Ketner,
A. J. Heathcit.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL. - - - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. MCCLURG, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Semple, M. A. Jamison,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, C. J. Anderson,
W. McKee, G. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1874. }

The approaching Spring develops some activity in real estate—several small transactions being reported. With the opening of Spring it is thought there will be an unusually active market for developed property, but not so active in speculative lots. There is a fair advance in bank deposits—the accumulation still continuing. No special demand for loanable funds.

The stock market improved slightly. There is an active market, both in gold and stocks, but speculation confines itself to small movements, either way.

The United States Senate has passed the Bankrupt act amendment, and the same is now before the House, where the chances are about equal that the amendments of the Senate will be concurred in, that a compromise between the two Houses will be concurred in, or that the law will remain intact as it now is, with the odds, if any, in favor of the last named result.

The gross earnings of nineteen of the leading Western railroads in the month of January last were $7,320,882, against $6,660,915 in January last year, being an increase of $1,159,967. Every road but three shows increased receipts.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for 1873 were $10,266,103, against $8,892,605 in 1872, and the net earnings in 1873 were $5,222,891, against $4,092,023 in 1872.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Thu'day.	Friday.
Gold closed at	112¾	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	120	120
5-20 1862 "	117¾	117¾
" 1864. "	119¼	119¼
" 1865 "	119¾	119¾
" 1865 new. "	119	119
" 1867. "	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's "	115	115¼
10-40's—coupons	115	115¼
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	68¾	68¾
R. H. & E.	5½	5¾
St. Paul	47¾	47¾
Michigan Southern	92	92¼
Do. Central	92	91¾
North Western Common	58¾	58¾
Do. preferred	76	76
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	33¾	33¾
Union Pacific	36	36¼
Toledo & Wabash	52¾	53
Harlem	129	130¾
Chicago and Alton	111¾	112
Adams Express	97	97¾
American Express	64¾	64
U. S. Express	71	71
W., Fargo & Co. Express	76	77
Quicksilver		34

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of petroleum stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Thu'day.	Friday.
Penna. Centeral	51¾	51¾
" " scrip		97¾
Hatfield Cos. of N. J.	97¾	97¾
Oil Creek	123¾	123
Lehigh Valley	18¾	18¾
A. W. R. R.	60	60
Central Transportation		93
Empire do.	63¾	63¾
	50¾	50¾

NEW YORK, February 13, 1874.

The customs receipts were $523,000. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $61,000. The imports of dry goods for the week were $3,958,113. Money was easy at 4@5. Gold ranged 112⅝@112¾, and closed firm at the latter price. The clearings were $29,000,000. Sterling was quiet and firm at 485 for sixty days and 488½ for sight. State bonds were quiet and strong for Tennessees. The rest were steady. Governments were strong. Stocks were generally quiet and steady, with slight changes. The exceptions were C. C. C. & I., which advanced 2¾, and Delaware, Lackawana & Western 1¾. The sale between ten and two o'clock amounted to 78,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Lackawanna, 10,000 Northwest, and 7,000 Lake Shore. Northwest evaded all attempts to force it below 58¾.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5 20's '62, 117¼; do. '64, 119½; do. '65, 119¾; do. new 119; 5 20s, '67, 119¾; do. '68, 120½; new 5's, 113¼; 10-40's, 115¾; currency 6's, 115¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee, old, 82½; do. new, 83¾; Virginia, new, 44; do. old, 38; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 97½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 64½; United States Express, 71¾; Pacific Mail, 43½; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 130¾; do. preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 91¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; do. preferred, 125; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 52¾; do preferred, 74; Toledo & Wabash, 52¾; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 14; do. preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 110; do. preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84¾; Burlington & Quincy, 110½; Lake Shore, 83½; Panama, 32; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 36¼; Central Pacific, 96; Wabash, 53; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, February 13.—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000. Consols: money 91¾@92; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 109; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 44¾; do preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 58f 82½c.

Grain Shipments from San Francisco to Chicago.

It is a curious and unprecedented circumstance that large amounts of barley are now being shipped from San Francisco to Chicago. Under any ordinary condition of the market in this part of the country, there would, of course, be no inducement to ship barley or other grain 2,500 miles by rail from the Pacific coast to these interior States where so much finer and better barley is raised. But last year there was a short crop of barley, speculators took hold and run up the price until some of the heavy Chicago brewers thought of the expedient of buying in California for their immediate use. Within the past ten days nearly one hundred thousand sacks barley have arrived in this city from San Francisco, and we have seen advices to day of the shipment of over a hundred cars more from the same place to Chicago. The freight by rail is of course a very high but even if it should make the barley cost more than it could be bought for here it enables the brewers to checkmate the speculators by depriving them of a market. At one time not long since barley was quoted at $2 ₱ bushel. The decline from that price has undoubtedly been caused by these importations from California.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Wool: improved demand, firm and scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above 56¼@58c, extra 55@57c, medium 56@57c, coarse 45@50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 50@52½c, medium 54@55c, coarse 45@50c, combing washed 62½@65c, combing unwashed 42½@45; Canada combing 62@65, fine unwashed 36@38c, coarse and medium washed 56@58c, tub washed 54@57½c, extra and merino pulled 45@50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, February 13, 1874. }

The general markets continue moderately active, although devoid of any new or important features worthy of special mention. The soft weather will no doubt place the country roads in a very bad condition, which of course, will not be without its effect in curtailing our country trade, for a time at least. The most important change in values is the reduction of two cents per lb. in Roasted Coffee, to which reference was made in our last report.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $2.50@4.50 ₱ brl., according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7½c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—$2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades, and notwithstanding the arrivals continue free, prices are still maintained; we continue to quote Prime to choice roll at 25@28.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted at 3¾ to the trade, and 4@4¼ in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—The market is firm at the recent advance; prime Ohio Factory, 15½@16 to the trade, and 16@16¼c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $10@12 ₱ brl. as to quality.

CUT LARD—Quoted at 12½c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Stocks are light, and prices are firm, but the demand continues meagre, having been curtailed by the recent severe weather. Apples, 8@10c, as to quality. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed; 14@15 for halves, and 18@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged; fresh, 21@22. Pickled hard to dispose of at any prices.

FLOUR—The market is generally reported dull, and the feeling if any, is weaker. We regard our quotations on spring wheat flours to be $7.00@7.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; $8@8.50 for red winter wheat, and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet, and with increased receipts the feeling is a shade easier, although within the past few days there has been no quotable change in prices. Wheat is in light supply, there is none in the hands of dealers, but the inquiry is very limited and prices are nominally unchanged; we continue to quote Pennsylvania and Ohio red at $1.50@1.60, and white at $1.60@1.70. The receipts and offerings of Oats are increasing slightly and the market is easier, but prices remain unchanged, ranging from 42@45. Bar Corn is also offish, and while we continue to quote at 68@70, we understand there have been some sales made at 66@67. Rye is scarce, but the inquiry is very limited, so much so that we continue to quote at 68@70, we understand there have been some sales made at 66@67. Rye is scarce, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; we continue to quote at $1@1.05.

GROCERIES—Trade, while it is not active, is about all that can be expected, and notwithstanding the inquiry is almost wholly for small lots there is a very fair business in the aggregate. Coffee continues weak, and the eastern market under the influence of the recent Rio advices, are reported as considerably demoralized. Roasted Coffee, as noted in our last report, has been reduced 2 cts. ₱ pound. Sugars steady but unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21@22; good to prime, 19@20; fair, 17@18. Roasted 1 pound packages, 25c; loose, 24¾.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75@78c; fair to prime, 65@70c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 6@8¾c.

HOMINY—Is quoted all the way from $4.75@5.25 ₱ brl.

HAY—Baled continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from $18 to $22 ₱ ton, as to quality and condition.

ONIONS—Continue dull, and we reduce our quotations to $6@7 ₱ brl.

POTATOES—Several cars have arrived within the past 24 hours, but there is a steady demand, and prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote prime Peach Blows at $1.25@1.30 by the car load, and $1.40@1.45 in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—10 to 12c dressed. Chickens, 10@12.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12½; Sugar Cured demand, but not to the cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb. 8¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Mess Pork, $15.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 11c. Do. bbls 11¾. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c Do. in 5 lb. pails 13¾; prime Leaf Lard in pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Do. in 5 lb pails, 13¾c. Ham Sausage, 10.

SALT—$1.55@1.60 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—Quoted at 2½c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce, and in demand at $2.15. Clover is still quotable at $5.75@5, and Timothy at $3.50@3.75.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.65@1.70 by the small lot.

TALLOW—6¾@7c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.05 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, February 13, 1874. }

Some manufacturers report that orders have slacked up somewhat during the past week or two, and it is to be attributed to the recent advance in rates; when orders were received on a basis of a 2.65 to 2.75 card for bars, there was a very brisk demand, as both jobbers and consumers were perfectly well satisfied that there would be no further shrinkage, and that an advance was almost certain. Now, however, three cents is the actual selling price, and the consequence, as already stated, is a diminished demand, although the mills are all busy, and some of them are running double time. Notwithstanding orders are not coming in as freely as they did 30 days ago, the outlook is encouraging, and we still have a heavy spring trade; stocks in the west, on which we are dependent largely for a market, are known to be light, and when the better still, farmers had good crops and are getting fair prices for their products, hence they are in a good condition financially, hence we are not mistaken, than at this time last year, consequently a largely increased consumption of iron is confidently predicted. There is a continued good demand for Nails, and the advance noted in our last report is rigidly adhered to. We continue to quote a basis of $4¼ with usual reduction of 12½c per keg for one hundred keg lots and upwards, and two per cent. off for cash.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ¾ to 1	4 25	2½ and 1⅝ by ¾ to ¾	
Inch	3 8-10c	Inch	3 8-10c
2 to 2½ by ¾ to 1	4 10	1¼ to 1½ by ¾ to ¾	
Inch	3 9-10c	Inch	3 9-10c
3 to 3½ by ¾ to 1	4 15	¾ and ⅞ by ¾ to ¾	4 25
Inch	3 9-10c	Inch	3 7-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅛ inch	3 8-10c	¾ to 7-16 inch	4 00c
1¼ to 2¼ inch	3 9-10c	½ inch	4 10c
2½ to 3½ inch	4 00c	9-16 inch	4 20c
¾ to ⅞ inch	3 9-10c	⅝ inch	4 00c
¾ to ⅞ inch	3 8-10c	11-16 inch	4 20c
1 inch	3 7-10c	¾ inch	4 10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 8-10c	Nail rod	7 10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 9-10c	⅝ to 1⅛ by ¼ and ⅜ inch	4 3-10c
1¼ to 1½ by ¼ and ⅜ inch	4 00c	½ to ⅝ by ¼ and ⅜ inch	4 5-10c
½ inch	4 00c	5-16 inch	4 5-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 3-10c	1 to 1¼ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 9-10c
1¼ to 1½ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c	½ to ¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 9-10c

HOOPS.

3½ to 3 inch	4 6-10c	1 inch	5 8-10c
2½ to 2¾ inch	4 8-10c	⅞ inch	6 3-10c
2 to 2 inch	4 00c	¾ inch	6 8-10c
1¾ to 1¾ inch	4 3-10c	⅝ inch	7 3-10c
1½ to 1¾ inch	4 5-10c	½ inch	7 8-10c

OVAL IRON.

¾ to 1¼ inch	4 3-10c	⅝ inch	4 8-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 1-10c	½ inch	4 9-10c

HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND.

¾ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c	⅝ inch	5 4-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 7-10c	½ inch	6 9-10c
Round Collar Light-Iron	5 00c	Square Iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	5 4-10c
ring Rod	5 3-10c	½ inch	5 4-10c

TANK IRON.

Rolled.		Rolled.	
⅜-16, ¾ and ⅞ inch	4 00c	Heads, flanging	9 00c
½ inch	4 10c	Flange plates	5 00c
Boiler plate	5 00c	Flow wings	4 00c
Heads, not flanging	6 2-10c		

SHEET IRON.

	Rolled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	3 4-10c	7 4-10c	8 4-10c
No. 15 to 20	3 5-10c	7 6-10c	8 5-10c
No. 21 to 24	3 7-10c	7 7-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	3 8-10c	7 8-10c	8 9-10c
No. 27	4 1-10c	7 8-10c	9 1-10c

All sizes over 26 in. wide 1c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Rolled.
1¼ by ⅞, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 5-10c
1¼ by ⅝, and 5-16 inch	3 8-10c
1¼ by 1¾ and ⅜ inch	4 00c
1½ by ⅞ inch	4 00c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and square	1-10c
Slat bars for tire	1-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 90d nails, fence and brads	$4 12½
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 37½
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 62½
4d and 5d nails	4 87½
3d nails	5 62½
20 nails	5 87½

FINE SLITED. CLINCH.

3d	$7 12½	Clinch nails	$5 87½
2d	4 87½	CUT SPIKES.	

CASING. BARREL.

10d to 90d	5 50	¾ inch	7 12½
8d to 9d	5 25	1 inch	7 12½
6d and 7d	5 75	1¼ inch	6 62½
		1½ inch	6 62½
		1¾ inch	6 62½
		2 inch	6 62½
		2½ inch	7 12½
		3 inch	6 87½

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails, $1.25 over common cut.

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance; Copper, one dollar.

Tinned, $1 per keg; $10 ₱ ₱.

Cooper, all size 8 per lb 25

TERMS—Less 1½ cents per 100, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, February 13, 1874. }

The pig iron market continues comparatively quiet, and presents but little that is really new or particularly important. The demand, as a general thing is still restricted to supplying immediate wants, although there is a fair business in the aggregate. So far as relates to prices, there has been no quotable change since the date of our last weekly report. No. 1 Foundry, $34@35; No. 2, $30@32; Grey forge, $26@31, although there is an occasional small sale effected at $32; white and mottled, $27@29. Foundry irons continue very dull, but an early improvement in the demand is expected.

Following sales were reported:

ALLEGHENY COKE.

200 tons Gray Forge	$30 00 6 mos

ANTHRACITE.

10 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00 4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	34 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Neutral Forge	30 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

30 tons No. 1 Foundry	$33 00 4 mos
150 tons Gray Forge R. S.	31 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Neutral Forge	30 00 4 mos
200 tons No. 3	27 00 cash
150 tons mixed lot	28 00 4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Gray Forge	32 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Neutral	31 50 4 mos
100 tons Close Gray and Neutral	29 00 4 mos
175 tons mixed lot	28 00 4 mos

BLOOMS.

20 tons No. 1 Blooms	$75 00 4 mos
10 tons No 1 Blooms	90 00 6 mos

CHARCOAL HANGING ROCK.

10 tons No. 3 mill	$35 00 4 mos

Boston Wool Market.

(From the Shipping List.)

BOSTON, February 11—The market for domestic wool has not varied materially since our last. Manufacturers continue to supply their wants moderately at current rates, and there is no pressure to sell on the part of holders. About three quarters of a million pounds fine deeces have been bought up quietly the past two weeks and stocks of this description are somewhat reduced and in few hands. Low and medium grades of wool are rather dull. Choice super and X commands full previous prices. The opening of the London sales on Thursday are anxiously looked for by both manufacturers and dealers, and in the meantime the market will be quiet. In foreign wool no movement of any importance. We quote sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 55c. XXX and Pick-lock held at 58@58, and Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 52@55c ₱ ₱. Pulled wools range from 45@60c ₱ ₱ for super and X, very choice selling at 55@60c ₱ ₱. In California very little has been done, and full clip is somewhat neglected.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 7

	1873.	1874.
Foreign, bales	12,205	9,000
Domestic, bales	24,000	19,000

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.

50 gallon kegs choice New Maple Syrup just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Fifth streets.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was still swelling at this point last evening, with scant six feet in channel. The weather continues cloudy and warm, and the snow has entirely disappeared—there will doubtless be a good navigable stage of water within the next twenty four hours.

The Granite State for Portsmouth, and Exchange for Cincinnati, departed.

The Juniata will take her departure for Cincinnati to day, as will also the Fearless for St. Louis.

Following towboats have arrived: Boaz, J. C. Risher, Sam Brown, Samson No. 2, Tiger, John Penny, Tom Keen No 2, Charly McDonald and Hawk. The John Dippold and Coal City were due last night.

The Wild Duck is filling up steadily for St. Louis and all intermediate points forthwith.

The Esperanza from St. Louis, with a cargo consisting mainly of ore and pig iron, is among the first boats due.

It was reported that the Allegheny had commenced to rise at Oil City, and there will, no doubt, be a rise in the Monongahela also.

The New Orleans Picayune shows that railroads are successful competitors against rivers for business, and instances the following facts: The steamboat no longer controls the commerce of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. The railroads have nearly annihilated the river interest on the Ohio. The old system of water transportation between this city and Mobile has given way before the competition of the railroad. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are of comparatively little value now. The Red and Ouachita and White and Arkansas rivers are rapidly becoming less important arteries, though the era of railroads west of the Mississippi below the Missouri State line is fairly beginning. Each year a larger per centage of the crops of Arkansas is moving to market by rail routes.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati Gazette says: The Mollie Ebert left for Pittsburgh last evening with about 450 tons, 300 of which was freight taken on here. She had a large number of passengers. Pilots, Jem Mace and Charlie Bobb. —Wharfage collections for the week ending the last evening amounted to $366.80.—Captain U. W. Oldham, of the trading boat Carrie Oldham, is supposed to have been drowned on the 1st inst., a few miles above Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river.

—The St. Louis Democrat says: A spiritual medium was consulted about the body of Capt. Dix, and the searchers were directed to go to a certain point down the river and there would be found a cake of ice, and under it dead dog and the body of the missing man. It is said the ice and the dog were found as directed, and search is proceeding further down.

—A letter from Louisville states that a cask of bacon discharged on the wharf there by the Mollie Ebert was rolled into the river Sunday night, as a means of vending spite on some one, but was detected in the act, and arrested, and in the police court Monday morning, fined $20 and costs, and compelled to pay damage sustained by the bacon, which was fished out of the water.

—Fears are entertained that a pier of the new Louisiana bridge is being undermined. On Sunday, when the Addie J. passed, tests were being applied to discover the velocity of the river; is so confined at the bridge that there is twenty feet of water where there was only three feet before. The current is very powerful, and it is feared the bridge will be undermined if the piers and piers had moved.

—Arrangements have been perfected so that compressed cotton can be shipped from Shreveport to New York, via New Orleans, for $4.60 per bale. Shreveport brokers have been shipping so far this season by steamer to Cairo, and thence by rail to New York, at a cost of $6.20 per bale. This will allow the buyer to pay more for cotton and make it the Shreveport market the best for the producer in the southwest.

—The Kittie Hegler was three and a half days out from Cincinnati, when she passed Memphis, coming up, Monday night. She lost ten days in the lower Arkansas river waiting for water, and was 23 days on the way from Cincinnati to Fort Smith.

—The pilot house and chimney was about all that was visible of the Katie Kountz as she sailed to New Orleans with her last cargo of cotton. She had nearly 2,000 bales on board, and Captain Braithwaite said there was room for 500 more.

—Captain Gus. Fowler and Captain T. L. Lee, of Paducah, have received from Governor Leslie their commissions as members of the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio river at the tributaries.

—Captain George W. Boone, who commanded the gunboat Silver Lake, of the tin-clad fleet that plied on the Ohio during the war in charge of Commander Fitch, is now commercial broker and vessel agent at Buffalo, New York.

—Captain Joseph Hogeye, who has been mining in Colorado, writes that he is in winter camp, and the mining, so far, has proved of little account.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.—58 bbls oil to Myers & A.; 20 do to Lee, Cavitt & P.; 1 brl eggs, 2 half do butter, Bahmer Bro; 10 bris whisky, 5 Kleindorfinger; 5 do eggs, Wright & Co; 5 do do, 2 sgises, 8 tubs butter, 2 kegs do butter, Loh & C; 6 tubs butter, E Moye & Co; 4 bris apples, A T Canfield; 25 cases tobacco, Dilworth & F; 20 do, C Ewart & Co; 4 bris apples, H Rea Jr; 1 car staves, C T Boerle; 1 car staves, F Kober; 9 bris eggs, H Riddle son & Co; 100 bags oats, Wm Semple & Co; 44 do, H J McCracken; 3 bris eggs, Hug & Co; 1 car wheat, Gukkenheimer Bro; 50 sacks flour, 2 do meal, D A Dougharty; 2 cars potatoes, J Robertson & R; 1 do, W H Palmer; 2 do, Brickell & Co; 2 do, Vaugorder & S; 2 cars in iron, Lewis O & P; 1 do, Wright, D & Co; 125 bris potatoes, Cleveland; 10 do, shoulders, 100 bris flour' Shomaker & Co; 23 bgs o seed, Calhoun & S; 25 pkgs fish, W Weaver & Co; 15 do do, Reed, Sobbs & S; 5 do do, G A Martin; 100 bris flour, S Lindsay & Co; 100 do, Houck McC & Co; 100 do, B H Voskamp; 1 car hay, M Mack.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—6 cars oil bris, Central Refined Co; 25 bxs candles, Pa. Oil & H; lawyer, Scobie & Co; 2 do Fairbanks M & Co; 25 cases matches, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 do 7 bris d apples 1 do beans, Bahmer Bro; 10 do do oil, S S McMillan; 4 bris apples, Voigt, M & Co; 18 bdls bows, T Hare & Co; 50 bris flour, W Welch & Co; 17 bags barley, J Jones; 9 bris sundries 20 do apples, Hunt & Co; 1 d hog 8 bris apples 3 kegs a butter 8 tubs butter, J A Graff; 50 sks oats, D McMillan; 7 bris oat meal, Allen & K; 1 car barley, A & J Smith; 6 do do apples, H J McCracken; 3 pkgs sundries, E Fox & Co; 7 cases handles, J P Dean; 15 pkgs sundries, H Rea; lot chairs, F Eichenlaub; 4 bris eggs, Bahmer Bros & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car cooperage, P Rogers; 1 do do, J M Reynolds; 1 do do, Smith & do, J H Lotz; 6 do, W L Burton; 1 do hay, A Heyl; 1 do bbl sks oats, J C Thompson; 1 car do, W Wilson; 1 pkge tobacco, Mr. Landis; 1 roll leather, W Beitler; 1 car 1 seed 36 bags do, M B Suydam; 2 cars staves, C A Wormonstle; 6 bris flour, P Heinz & Co; 1 car do, W Knox & Co; 10 dozen brooms, J W Moore; 26 bdls hides, A & J Groetzinger; 5 bxs soap 2 do candles, J Bowers & Bro; 6 sacks, J H Voigt & Co; 10 do, J Lockhart; 100 bris flour, S P Armstrong & Co; 5 bxs starch, F Beckert & Co; 10 bris apples, J Herbert; 3 cars hay, Scott, L & C; 1 do, W Phillips; 12 bris flour, J McClurg.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—18 sks malt, Fahrman & H; 5 bxs b powder, G W McClure; 49 hhds sugar, Dilworth Bro; 5 bales cotton, Eagle Mills; 10 bris whisky, Rodebleha & H; 60 do flour, 200 sks do, G Stewart; 1 car staves, C L Chandler; 1 do, W Peoples; 1 do pig iron, J McCurdy.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—85 sks malt, Fahrman & H; 5 bxs b powder, G W McClure; 49 hhds sugar, Dilworth Bro; 5 bales cotton, Eagle Mills; 10 bris whisky, Rodebleha & H; 60 do flour, 200 sks do, G Stewart; 1 car staves, C L Chandler; 1 do, W Peoples; 1 do pig iron, J McCurdy.

RECEIPTS PIG METAL, ORE AND BLOOMS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

P D Nichols, m	3	Nimick & Co, m	15
J W Porter, m	9	W J Anderson, m	1
Loomis & C m	1	J Reamer, m	6
Dry Bone, m	1	Jones & L, m	18
Lindsay & McC, m	18		
Total			55

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co, o	15	Reese G & W, o	2
McKnight D & Co, m	1	Lucy Furnace, o	10
McKnight P & Co, o	6	Pitt Bolt Co, o	1
McKnight D & Co, o	2	Reese Al & Co, m	1
Reese G & W, m	1	Carnagie K & Co,	1
Dilworth F & Co, m	1	Caugney & H, o	1
Total			47

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, m			8
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
Nimick & Co, m	4	Lewis O and P, m	2
Robinson R and Co, m			8
Total			

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.

BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE
To and From Europe
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured with shortest notice.
DRAFTS IN GOLD AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of Inheritances, Legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
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HOME NEWS.

Police Notes.

David Davis, who reports himself from Philadelphia, was yesterday committed for trial in default of bail, to answer a charge preferred against him for theft of two gold rings and other articles, from a boarding house at 142 Smithfield street.

Convention.

The Good Templars' Convention at Connellsville is expected to have a full representation of all the Lodges. Excursion tickets will be issued, delegates paying full fare going, and receiving return tickets at Connellsville. Hon. James Black, Rev. H. Miller, D.D., and Rev. D. C. Babcock have been engaged to deliver addresses.

Fire at Armstrong Coal Works.

On Thursday night a fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out at D. Armstrong's coal works, on the Monongahela River, entirely destroying the boarding house of Samuel Pawson, a coal miner. It was valued at fifteen hundred dollars, and inhabited by coal miners who are now destitute and minus clothing.

Letters Held for Postage Feb. 13, 1874

Classen, Leonard Charleston, S. C., 3c; Doris, Barnes, New York, 1c; Donges, Ira Columbiana, O., 1c; Mason, Miss L. Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Muth, Louis Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Ogilve, Mary Canfield, O., 1c; O'Niel, Annie Rheenburg, Pa., 1c; Phillips, Eva Canton, O., 1c; Strickler, C. Columbiana, O., 1c; Young, Kate Allegheny, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Time Table Changed.

Travellers over the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad should make special note of the changes in the time table as given elsewhere, under the authority of the efficient General Passenger Agent, Mr. Samuel C. Hough. The changes are made for the especial accommodation of the travelling public, and give another evidence of the courtesies extended over this road.

Withdrawal of Alderman Gaille.

Having permitted my friends to use my name anterior to the late Convention, as an independent candidate for the Mayoralty of Allegheny, and having been much encouraged by many friends with the offer of their support, I nevertheless, upon mature consideration of the confusion among candidates, have determined not to remain on the list of aspirants, and therefore hereby withdraw, in favor of all the candidates with whom I have to those, who from the first have interested themselves in my behalf.

A. BAILIE.

Let Justice be Administered.

Some weeks ago, the GAZETTE gave an account of the killing of Lynch, in a house in Elizabeth, kept by a man named Edward Malley. This man has been indicted, tried and found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, and will come up to-day for sentence. With his trial and conviction we had nothing to say or do,—it being obviously improper for a journal to seek to affect a question of guilt or innocence. But this man represents a class of violators of law, that work infinite evil to society, and nothing is more elastic than that where conviction is reached the severest penalties of the law should be pronounced. Much of deadly crime is engendered in such places, and only a rigid enforcement of law can they be broken up. We hope an example will be made of this case.

A New Card

We refer with pleasure to the new and improved card of Max Schamberg, Esq., in another column of this journal. The name, however, without looking to the card, will indicate the business advertised.

Mr. Schamberg has for many years past been honorably identified with almost every kind of foreign business, particularly ocean steamship and exchange.

He also makes collections throughout Europe and America. His record as Foreign Agent, Banker and Broker is the best recommendation that could be given to him.

We bespeak for our neighbor and friend a continuance of the confidence that has been placed in his ability and integrity by the people of Pittsburgh, and we feel persuaded that he will invariably give satisfaction.

Connubia!.

'Squire Butler, of the Seventh ward, does not often now-a-days have the chance to give the first kiss to a colored bride, but he had the opportunity and neglected to embrace it last evening, when a namesake of his, Henry Butler, and a young lady named Mary E. Johnston, called upon him to solemnize their nuptials right away. Perhaps he was deterred or over-awed—if that be possible—by the presence of a number of friends who were fortunate enough to be present on the happy occasion, among whom were a Federal official, the Superintendent of the Water Works, a representative of the Common Council, an ex-member thereof, a school director, John Smith, and Uncle, but not least,—an editor. 'Squire Butler, before concluding the ceremony, asked the formal question, as to whether there was any reason why the couple "should not be joined in matrimony" and receiving no objective response, he put on the finishing touch,—and from that time —henceforth and forever pronounced those twain to be "one flesh." Nip cardus.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Health held a regular meeting at Municipal Hall, with a full attendance of members.

Health Officer Gray reported for the month of January. Nuisances abated 273; permits granted 55. Received from permits $27.50; for fines $89.41. Total $116.91; less expenditure $7.72; net total $109.19; suits instituted 7; deaths in quarter 2756; births quarter ending December 31, 1873, 1,298; marriages same quarter 419. The report of the committee appointed to examine the annual reports was read and contents certified to be correct, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed. The proposition to increase Dr. Arthur's salary from $400 to $600 a year was referred to a committee. Dr. Arthur's report of the work done by the Washington Committee when endeavoring to establish a National Board of Health was adopted, and Health Officer Gray stated that the Convention had adopted the name of "Council of Health Board of the United States." It was decided to hold annual meetings of the Convention in Washington on the 2d Thursday of December.

The Convention has had presented to Congress a bill establishing a Bureau of Health to be located in Washington, and Health Officer Gray read a memorial to Congressman and Representative Negley, asking them to work for the passage of the bill. The various Inspectors of the Board were instructed to assist Mr. Lindsay, the Meat and Milk Inspector, in reporting to him any impure milk in their districts. On motion adjourned.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

The Mines in the Valley of the Monongahela.

The Monongahela *Republican* thus pleads for the coal interests of the Monongahela Valley:

We subjoin a few figures taken from official sources, to show what the annual transportation of coal will be one of the chief profits of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad along our Valley. The following are the receipts of coal by the named railroads for the year 1873, at Pittsburgh:

	Bushels.
Pennsylvania Railroad	15,570,000
Castle Shannon	3,292,349
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	12,038,400
Pan Handle	7,600,200
Allegheny Valley	7,705,152
Total number of bushels	46,203,101

There are more mines in the Valley of the Monongahela than all along the above railroads, which is ample evidence to show that our Valley road will control the coal trade at Pittsburgh. Coal is selling in Chicago now for $8 per ton, or 32 cents per bushel. It costs $1 per ton to mine it, and one cent per ton per mile to transport it—costing therefore $4.68 to Chicago, making in all as cost at Chicago, $5.68 per ton, leaving $2.32 as profit to the operator. Any of our mines could send daily thirty cars of ten tons each, making in all three hundred tons daily, at an average profit daily of $696—deduct from this amount, $196 for daily expenses and the operator will have a clear profit of $500 daily. This is no idle show but based upon facts. With such an array of facts as well known, it seems strange that some Asa Packer does not take hold of this long delayed enterprise and push it speedily to completion. The transportation of 25,000,000 bushels at one cent per bushel would amount to $250,000 annually, or $100,000 more than Asa Packer makes out of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Hannah Peak.

It is with sincere sorrow that we record this morning the death of Mrs. Hannah Peak, relict of Wm. Peik, and mother-in-law of the Hon. Alfred Slack, of Allegheny. The sad event occurred last evening, at the residence of Mr. Slack, 178 Arch street, and though not entirely unexpected to the deceased's friends, was yet a source of peculiar sorrow. The lady had attained to the venerable age of seventy years, and coming from England in early womanhood, had spent nearly forty years of her life in this community. She was a lady of very unostentatious character, but the possessor of personal excellencies that greatly endeared her to those with whom she was the most intimate, and that won her sincerest esteem wherever she was known. Her demise will be genuinely mourned among a large circle of friends, in whose affections she held a high place. This is the third time within the past few months that death has entered the same family circle, and we but express the feeling of every acquaintance in extending to the deeply bereaved ones all the condolence there is in the most earnest human sympathy.

Death of an Aged Lady.

Mrs Ann Jobe, an estimable lady, died at Canonsburg, on Saturday, February 7th, in the ninety-ninth year of her age. We learn from the Canonsburg *Herald* that Mrs. Jobe's maiden name was Ann Bishop. She was born, May 12th, 1775, near Burlington, New Jersey. In the year 1791, at the age of sixteen, she married John Jobe, and shortly after she and her husband removed to New Lisbon, Ohio, then the far West, from where they afterwards removed to Pittsburgh, where her husband died. Mrs. Jobe was a resident of the city of Pittsburgh for fifty years. In the year 1861 she removed to Canonsburg and from that time to the time of her death resided with her son in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Armstrong. Mrs. Jobe retained her memory undimmed to the last and had a very distinct recollection of her early girlhood and enjoyed describing the scenes of her early life. While residing in Ohio she did a great deal of out door work upon the farm. She remembered Pittsburgh when there was not a single house where the city now stands, nothing but the old Fort, and when the place now occupied by Allegheny city was nothing but a swamp and a wilderness.

COLORED VOTERS IN COUNCIL.

They Propose a Thorough Concentration of their Forces—A Permanent Organization Effected—A Candidate for Council Endorsed.

Last evening, a "delegate" meeting of colored voters, was held in the Franklin street school house, pursuant to public call to take some action in reference to an union of their forces for political purposes.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Grandison to the chair.

The gentleman in assuming the position said the object of the gathering was to effect an organization for the purpose of advancing the political interests of the colored voters of the county.

Mr. Hall was named for Secretary, but at his own request was relieved and Mr. John H. Jones was chosen for the position.

Mr. Louden said that there seemed to be some misunderstanding in reference to the meeting, or that sufficient publication had but been given to the matter. Hence there was not a full attendance from all the election districts. He therefore moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions, to be reported to another meeting, at which final action could be taken.

Mr. Brown did not favor an adjournment, because it would throw the action of the colored voters too late to have any influence on the coming election. He thought the districts not represented could be filled up by appointment of the Chair, and the meeting could take action without delay.

Mr. Louden thought the design of the Convention was not so much to effect the coming election as it was to concentrate the influence of the colored voters, so as to protect their future political interests.

So far as the coming elections were concerned, he thought there was no necessity for formal action, for the colored voters so far as he knew were all going to vote the one way—to cast their ballots for Mr. McCarthy. He thought therefore they would be standing in their own light by attempting at such a late day, to interfere with the elections next Tuesday.

Mr. Lovett thought they should go ahead with business, and not adjourn.

Mr. Coleman thought "a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush." He thought there had been a lack of energy upon the part of the committee having in charge the spreading of the call. He believed in going to business at once, with little talk but plenty of action. There was an old adage that nothing would "hurt a mouse but its mouth," and so he thought they injured themselves by talking too much, (laughter) and not acting with energy.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Brown's motion to fill the representation for unrepresented districts, and it was carried.

The delegates then handed in their credentials.

The Chair then appointed the following persons as representatives from the city not represented:

R. A. Hall, F. J. Louden, Scott Taper, D. W. Thomas, George Lovett, Jas. H. Loomis, Mr. Morton, J. C. Brown, John R. Jones, Emanuel Jackson, Robert Jackson, Grandison Singleton, Wm. Simpson, John Bell, Mr. Boggs, Mr. Barkley, John Russell, J. H. Johnston.

Mr. Paul J. Caperton and Mr. Rickmon appointed for Allegheny.

Mr. Louden moved that a committee of five be appointed on permanent organization. Carried and Messrs. Louden, Caperton, Johnston, Morton J. C. Brown were appointed on that committee by the Chair.

While the committee were out deliberating, Mr. Zucarian Coleman was called upon for an address and responded fittingly.

The committee then returned and reported as follows:

President—F. J. Louden.
Vice Presidents—E. Jackson, J. Graudison.
Secretary—J. H. Jones.
Treasurer—M. Dutcher.

The list was approved and Mr. Louden upon taking the chair made an address in which he held that the colored voters should vote as they fought, stand in one solid rank at the polls.

The Convention then was entered into the following resolution which had been passed at a meeting of colored voters held in the Eighth ward.

WHEREAS we the colored voters believe the time has now come when if we desire our political strength to be felt in this Commonwealth, we must concentrate our scattered forces by compact organization as a means to reach certain attainable ends; therefore be it

Resolved, That we here abiding faith in the ability, honesty and integrity of James H. Johnston, and, we the colored voters of the Eighth ward, do hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election to a seat in the Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at same place February 27.

SOUTH SIDE ENDORSEMENT.

How the Republicans over there Receive the Nominations.

The Republicans of the South Side assembled in large numbers last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Birmingham, to give expression to the sentiments of the voters in that section in reference to the nomination of the Hon. W. C. McCarthy, as the Republican standard bearer in the present city political canvass. The meeting, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was unprecedentedly large, and the enthusiasm manifested gave every evidence that the South Side will do its duty next Tuesday.

The meeting was organized about eight o'clock, when the following officers were chosen:

President—Jenkin Jones.
Vice Presidents—John Phillips, Adam Trautman, Isaac Cline, Philip Hoerr, John Larimer, R. E. Mercer, John N. Garrett, J. M. Schafer, Charles Evans, Mark Donnelly, Leonard Hahn, E. Krehan, Geo. Walker, Geo. Trautman, Fred Hamp, Geo. Ammon, J. H. Lorg, James O'Neill, Wm. Doyle, John Musser, Philip Baumgart, John C. Brashaw, Henry Best, J. W. Turney, Thos. Shields, John Adams, Daniel Wenke, Geo. S. Fischer, John W. Kemler, Jacob Sutter.

Secretaries—James D. Reed, John Bradley, and the reporters of the Press.

After the permanent organization, the first speaker introduced was Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., who made a very interesting address. He commenced by alluding on the peculiarities of the civic contest, enforcing his remarks by treating of the original poverty of Mr. McCarthy, who, though deficient in education and kid glove manners, unable to speak compliments or bow the knee, was yet occupying the proud position of being the recognized nominee of the Republican party for the prominent position of Mayor of Pittsburgh. He derided the idea that wealth and social distinction were at all necessary to enable a man worthily to fill a high social position, and denounced the aims of politicians and aspirants, who, despite their humble origin, worthily occupied eminent positions. That Mr. McCarthy was a well-dressed man, or even a handsome man, he would not contend,—but he was much more of a man than a gentleman —and after all,—the attainment of manhood, in its true significance, was the great disideratum.

Mr. Kirk then addressed the meeting,—and said he appeared before the public like one of ancient days, before the city and the victim's captive bound to his triumphal car. He had his captive, but his captive was likely to prove victorious. For some time he too had entered the contest for civic honors on his own account and his train had fairly revolved with the thought that he was the fitting candidate, but mature reflection, convinced him it was best to withdraw. He found that after having been induced to enter the canvass, Mr. McCarthy appeared to have the popular vote, and consequently, in the interest of the Republican party, with which he was so closely identified, he dropped his canvass and went in hand and glove for his friend, W. C. McCarthy.

Mr. Haynaker next addressed the meeting and was followed by Col. Bayne, who said that he was there not so much to talk about the present struggle which had been so felicitously depicted by Mr. Swartzwelder, as to declare to the audience his whole and sincere adherence to the Republican party, and to speak out his intention to vote for it—McCarthy at the head as Mayor, with C. L. Magee and R. M. Snodgrass as worthy subordinate officers.

After the address of Col. Bayne, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the candidates of the party and Mr. McCarthy in particular.

DESPERATE DOINGS.

Two Men Shot by a Drunken Colored Man.

On Thursday night a very deplorable shooting affray took place at Allegheny, at the corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets—the perpetrator being a colored man named Gordon. It appears that Brown's chapel, there located, is a kind of spiritual headquarters for the colored people of that neighborhood, and that while crowds of worshippers flock in, a concourse of the undevout remain outside, or occasionally obtrude themselves into the sanctuary, more for the purpose of being noisy than pious. This state of things has been in progress some time, and attained its culmination on Thursday last. The man Gordon, who did the shooting, was loafing outside the church with a lot of colored companions, and eventually succeeded in creating some disturbance.

He was met by a man named Barnes, a trustee of the church, who remonstrated with Gordon, and endeavored to persuade him to leave the edifice. An altercation ensued, resulting in Gordon drawing a seven barrelled shooter from his pocket and assuming a threatening attitude. As this juncture a colored man named Joseph Smith stepped up and told Gordon he had better behave himself or he would get into trouble. This action on Smith's part Gordon resented, asking what interest he was of his. Smith not relishing the position left the church, and on going out was fired upon by Gordon. Smith then turned upon Gordon with the intention of wresting the weapon from his hands. In the scuffle Smith fell, and a second shot was fired by Gordon, this time taking effect on the person of a spectator named William Scott. Afterwards other shots were fired, attracting the attention of policemen Mitchell and Cornelius who immediately arrested Gordon and took him to the lockup. An endeavor was made to take the worst wounded man (Smith) into the church, but the minister refused admission, declining to make his congregation aware of the serious nature of the affray that had occurred outside. He was therefore taken into an adjoining house, and Dr. Urie was summoned to attend to his injuries. On examination it was difficult to ascertain whether the bullet had lodged in the liver or stomach, and more extensive search after the bullet would have been likely to have proved too dangerous a surgical operation. The other man, or rather boy—William Scott was shot in the head, but the wound is not thought to be in any degree serious. Yesterday Smith's father made information against Gordon before Deputy Magistrate Nesbit and he was in default of bail for $5,000, committed to jail to await a hearing on Tuesday evening next. All that he has to say with reference to the charge is, that he was drunk and knows nothing at all about it; but whether this excuse will hold good in behalf of those who habitually carry pistols, and use them on such slight provocation is not ours to determine.

BREVITIES.

····Duncan's flint glass works on the South Side will resume next Monday.

····The coming season promises to be a lively one in the way of aquatic sports.

····The Pacific express from the east on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday consisted of twelve passenger coaches.

····The Catholic graveyard on Stevenson street is to be vacated—the bodies interred there to be removed to St. Mary's cemetery.

·····An investigating and belligerent young man was yesterday afternoon fined $3 and costs for contemptuous behaviour in the Criminal Court.

····We suppose to-morrow's *Leader* will contain the stolen dispatches of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and credited as special to themselves as usual.

····The Western Iron and Steel Association held their meeting on Thursday. No advances were contemplated, and prospects as to ensuing trade were supposed to be favorable.

····It is asserted that the Chief Engineer's office, and the office of Assistant General freight agent to the Pan Handle Road, has been removed from this city to Columbus, Ohio.

····A little lad five years of age had his skull accidentally fractured on Thursday morning, by coming in contact, while in a wagon, with a coal chute, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

····W. Moroth, chief cook at the Central Hotel, has been victimized by a colored youth named Charles Brooks, from South Carolina. The latter "went through" the former's trunk and purloined twenty dollars' worth.

·····The house of Mr. John Carr, Jr., residing on Charles street, was familiarly visited by burglars, who were successful in carrying off a valuable gold watch, also a quantity of jewelry and clothing.

····Last Wednesday a meeting of the principal iron manufacturers in the country was held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and a resolution to adopt a uniform scedule of prices was unanimously carried.

····A little lad, about ten years of age, was nearly crushed to death yesterday afternoon, by car No. 9 of the Ormsby line. He was knocked down by the horses, and would have been under the wheels but for the coolness and promptitude of the driver.

····Yesterday afternoon a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted from the Court of Quarter Sessions, made returnable this morning, the purpose being to obtain the release of F. J. C. Tyler, who is now confined in the county jail on a charge of embezzlement.

····On Thursday evening there was a wedding at a house on Main street, near Pine street, Allegheny, after which some parties created a disturbance there, during which one of the men was stabbed in the neck by another. The wound is not serious. No arrests were made.

····The *Leader* devotes about two columns each day to the direliest trash it can find in the vilest dens in the city, but charges for all notices of the different benevolent societies that so many humane ladies are laboring day after day for. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

····On Thursday a little daughter of Mr. Chester F. Morse, of Titusville, aged two years and seven months, managed to reach, with the aid of a chair, a box of matches which was standing on a bureau, and drank a portion of it which resulted in her death in less than an hour afterward.

····Last evening about 7 o'clock, two young men, while passing on Liberty street, saw a box standing in front of Davidson's grocery store, on Federal street, near Montgomery avenue. They were seen in the act, but they succeeded in escaping from Mr. Davidson, who endeavored to capture them.

····Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, has suspended Officer Miller for five days. The officer thought the Deputy Mayor had no right to send him beyond the city limits to make an arrest, so he fooled away his time making legal fought and then subsequently started, with the result above stated.

····Some time during Thursday night, burglars cut out a panel in the door in the rear of E. U. Bradon's grocery store, on Ohio street, near Rose Diamond street, Allegheny, and entered the store. They succeeded in getting a small sum of money and a number of other articles. They escaped undetected.

····Yesterday afternoon a man named John Licker had one of his feet badly injured in the North American Planing Mill, on North avenue, Allegheny, by coming in contact with a circular saw, which was in active operation. He had to be removed to his home at Emsworth station, and medical aid summoned.

····There is a large gang of sneak thieves operating extensively in this city and Allegheny at present. Almost every day cases of hall-ways and cellars, having been robbed, are reported. Especially is this the case in Allegheny. The police force of that city is entirely too small for a city of the size of Allegheny.

·····Captain Basil Bowell, of George township, Fayette county, Pa., a soldier of the war of 1812, died on Monday, February 2, 1874, aged 88 years. His funeral took place on Wednesday. It is only a few weeks since the death of Regis Reed, of the same township, another soldier of the war of 1812, was announced.

····The committee of property owners who visited Washington with a view to have an order made for the condemnation of the block bounded by Smithfield street, Third and Fourth avenues Cherry alley, as a postoffice site, were successful and an appraisement of this site will be made at once, when all the papers will be handed to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision.

·····On Thursday evening a row occurred in a saloon in the Ninth ward, during which a man named Ed. Cosgrave bit the finger of a man named Finnigan. Finnigan then drew a knife and cut a gash across Cosgrave's forehead, one on his cheek and another on the arm. Both parties were arrested, and Deputy Mayor Neillie fined Cosgrave $5 and costs and Finnigan $20 and costs.

·····At a meeting of the Finance Committee on Thursday the bond of the Freehold bank was approved, and a resolution passed referring the bonds of the Pittsburgh and Duquesne Savings Banks to the City Solicitor for reconsideration, and directing him to prepare the amendment to the ordinance, so as to allow stockholders of banks on the individual liability plan, to become sureties on the bonds.

·····At the last meeting of the Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee, a resolution was adopted requesting all the ward and district primary election to appoint as many Republicans as members of the City Republican Executive Committee, of either wards, as they have members in the Council, and return the list to Mr. R. M. White, at City Hall. So far but one of the judges has presented his list.

·····Mr. Joseph Houston, a farmer residing near Ohiesburg, Ohio, came to his death in a strange and melancholy manner, on the 10th inst. Mr. Houston and his son had been cutting and hauling timber, the father, while the son was absent with a load, continuing his work. Upon returning for a second load, the son found him lying dead near a tree he had felled, with the back of his head crushed in. His death was caused evidently by a falling limb from an adjoining tree. Mr. Houston was about sixty years of age.

····The arbitration case between the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh and the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad, in reference to the building of a bridge across the Mississippi has been settled. Last week the counsel of both parties met in New York with representatives of both bridge companies, and after several days' consultation an amicable adjustment was effected. The Keystone Bridge Company is to receive some $250,000, including $125,000 retained per centage upon the estimate of the work as it progressed.

PERSONAL.

···Jacob B. Miller, who left Uniontown several weeks since to spend the winter in Florida, was at Lake Maitland, Orange county, up the St. John's river, at last accounts, but does not expect to reach home until some time in April.

···Judge Hampton and his two nieces, Misses Sallie and Rachie Baezell, of Uniontown, were at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 13th inst., all in good health. The Judge's friends will be pleased to learn of his whereabouts and the improved condition of his health in which the dispatch conveying the information left him.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—Last night Mr. Couldock presented his favorite and striking impersonation of Cardinal Richlieu to a large and highly appreciative audience, and was very fairly supported by the ordinary members of the company. "Tide and Tempest" is to be the matinee for to-day.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL.—Theodore Thomas' accomplished instrumentalists discoursed most excellent music last night. They were ably supported by Mr. Whitney, who proved himself to be one of the best basso's ever heard by the Pittsburgh public. To day an afternoon and evening performance will be given, and the opportunity should be embraced by all loving a "concourse of sweet sounds."

What Good Society Requires.

When you hear a person say that he is insensible or indifferent as to his style of dress, and the opinion of others as to what he wears, be sure you have discovered a person of little mind. Good society and gentility require that a man have a decent respect for others, and show his respect by dressing neatly and fashionably. And when you see a person so dressed, you may conclude to a certainty that he has been patronizing the fashionable clothing emporium of Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, who are ever unremitting in their efforts to secure for their patron's benefit the latest, freshest, best, most stylish and fashionable of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. They have no superiors in the matter of taste and judgment in making pleasing selections, such as are attractive, reasonable, and yet making no pretentions to gaudiness or flashiness. Allow them to select the cloth for your suit, take your dimensions, and employ their skill and experience in its manufacture and you can rest assured that you will present a pleasing and personable appearance.

12½ Cents.
Special quality
of yard wide, soft finished,
Bleached Muslin,
For shirting.
A. W. ERWIN & Co.,
Federal street and Fifth avenue.

Duquesne Wagon Works
Located on Marion avenue near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny city, are producing an elegant style of workmanship in their manufactures, which have gained a wide spread reputation, so that the orders for their work are beyond the capacity of their present establishment. Without doubt this firm has secured a most extensive trade in wagons, wheelbarrows, trucks, &c., and their popularity being the result of their superiority and durability of workmanship. All work warranted to be constructed of the most excellent material, possible to be procured, and the workmanship second to none.

Hats and Caps.
New goods, nobby, fancy and staple, in great variety and at prices to suit the closest buyers, at
GRAHAM & McGREGOR'S,
46 Federal street,
Allegheny.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Rotter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

Farm For Sale,
Cheap; seventy-seven acres of good farming land, near the Perrysville plank road, will sell cheap if applied to soon, as, if not sold, will then rent it. C. H. LOVE, 121 Fourth avenue

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

Before Judge Sterrett.

Thomas Burke was placed on trial on an indictment for burglary on oath of James Meldrum. The burglary was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 4th of January, at the boarding house of Mrs. Woods, on Enterprise street, Twenty-first ward, when the prisoner stole $10 belonging to John Dunholm, one of the boarders. The money was taken from the pants pocket of Mr. Dunholm. The thief was discovered in the room at the time of the commission of the burglary and a bootjack thrown at him struck him on the head and knocked off his hat. It was picked up and recognized as belonging to Burke, who bearded at the house six weeks previous to the burglary, and when a visit to the boarding place of Burke was made he was found washing blood from his face. On trial.

Mary Jane Steel, of the borough of Braddock, entered a plea of *nolle contendre* to an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of William A. Kidney. A similar plea was entered on an indictment for selling liquor without license and in violation of the act of April 9th, 1870, prohibiting the sale of liquors in certain districts.

The case of Charles H. Lewis, William Urquhart and Wm. Fohl, indicted for embezzlement as a factor, conspiracy and false pretenses, reported yesterday, has gone to the jury.

District Court.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The jury in the case of Addy, Williams & Bartley vs. Frazier Bros., was withdrawn, and the cause referred to John H. Bailey, as sole referee, according to agreement filed.

In Judge White's branch the case of Briggs vs. Provost is still on trial.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

Two suits of Robert and James Watson vs. Simpson Horner and John A. Wood, taken up Thursday in Judge Collier's branch, are still on trial.

In the case of James Davis vs. K. B. Jackson, tried on Thursday, the jury, yesterday morning, found for the plaintiff for $75.40.

A motion was made by defendant's counsel for a new trial, and refused, in the case of Mary Currier vs. McClintock.

In Judge Collier's branch the case of Hope and McAfee, for use, vs. R. J. Davis, was taken up. This was an action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiffs for $98.65.

The new suit brought by the estate of Patrick Feeney vs. P., W. & B. Railway Company. This was an action to recover wages. Verdict for plaintiff for $42.22.

United States Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

The rule to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be issued in the case of E. A. L. Roberts, of Titusville, against S. O. Gotham, was argued by Bakewell and Kerr for plaintiff, and Shiras and Schoyer *contra*.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

George A. Chase having been selected assignee of the estate of Collins Bros., of Crawford county, bankrupt, and having declined to accept the appointment of J. D. Chadwick, Esq., of Franklin, was approved.

The exceptions filed to the report of Register Harper, on the petition of John Barton, Esq., for an allowance for fees as solicitor for petitioning creditors in the case in bankruptcy against John Love, Jr., of Oil City, were overruled, and said report confirmed.

The appointment of Robert M. Du France, of Mercer, as assignee of Thomas Connelly, of Mercer county, bankrupt, approved.

In the bankruptcy case of McElroy & Dickson, creditors against William Carmichael, of Mercer county, debtor, the hearing on motion for injunction, extended to the 20th instant.

The Court approved the appointment of Roger Sherman, Esq., of Titusville, as assignee of Ralph Reynolds, of Titusville, bankrupt.

The Selden & Griswold Manufacturing Company, of the City of Erie, creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy the Erie Forsion Spring Company, debtor. The usual order was granted. An order was also made advertising certain execution creditors of said debtor.

The petition for the due allowance of the claims of Charles & Peebles, and Charles, Peebles & McGuire, creditors of Herman & Lappe, of Allegheny, bankrupt, was referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

S. F. Lane, of Susquehanna county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Wilson, of Scranton.

On motion of his proctor, Joseph McDonald was allowed to intervene for wages and supplies with John Bigley in the proceedings against the steamer "Oil Valley" and "J. Sharp McDonald." The Citizens' Savings Bank was allowed to intervene with Adams Bare against the steamboat "Ballie."

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. the steamship "Ohio," Frazier and Frye, coal merchants, were allowed to intervene for supplies.

J. H. Miller, Esq., of Mercer county, was, on motion of J. M. Sooner, Esq., admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

THE ONLY SOLDIER.

In the heat of the contest for the Mayoralty, and the more than ordinary amount of personal abuse given the candidates for that position, the qualifications most sought after in candidates for public office during the past ten years seems to have been forgotten. So zealous were the supporters of the rival candidates, that had any person been presented for that office possessed of them in the highest degree, we do not doubt but that his friends would have had the mortification of seeing him suffer an ignominious defeat at the hands of the party that has always been his patron. As a matter of course we allude to the soldier qualification.

While the Republican party has uniformly been successful when selecting this character of candidates, and even the Democratic party sees many of the successes they have occasionally achieved to the leadership of a soldier candidate. Yet in the selection of candidates for office at the approaching election, neither party seems to have sought such element for the purpose of securing success, and the fact that there is one and only one soldier a candidate, is more owing to the fact of his superior abilities in this direction than any part of political leaders to make that characteristic a reason for giving us a soldier candidate. However this may be, the fact is, that to the Republican party, the only soldier candidate for the Mayoralty at this time. We allude to the candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, Col. Samuel Marshall, who, when the call for troops was first made, left a lucrative position in the Sheriff's office to enter the service of his country, and joined the army as a private in the Ninth Reserves, of this State, at the beginning of the war, and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct to Lieutenant, in which position he served faithfully *during* all the campaigns of that army, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged with the brevet of Captain.

Among the soldiers who have served in the late war, there are many who have been educated by the public desire for such candidates, to imagine that this alone was requisite to give them the right to claim the support of any office to which they might aspire, and sufficient claims upon the people to demand an election. But to this class we are sure Captain Snodgrass does not belong. Entering into the commencement of our municipal campaign until the present time, we doubt if it has ever occurred to him to make any claim for election to the office for which he has been nominated upon that ground, and are confident that with characteristic modesty he relies more upon the evidence of official ability he has displayed in the time the office of Controller has been under his charge than upon any other recommendation that could be given him, and I should desire for him the entire support of the soldier element.

VETERAN.

(Communicated.)

TO THE VOTERS OF PITTSBURGH.

GENTLEMEN: As the city election is now near at hand, and every intelligent voter ought to make up his mind before election day how he will vote, we wish to call your attention to the following remarks on the situation:

1. Is it the duty of every citizen to vote—and do so for the good of the city, independent of the party lash, wire pulling movements or the cry of "our party right or wrong," which has created by the deliberate policy of party rulers, that every good citizen should at once stand aloof from every man who depends on it to get into office.

2d. Under the operation of this ruling cry—"our party," the office of Mayor of Pittsburgh has so long been filled by men of both the old parties, who have been accustomed to low, vulgar habits—and on the the Bible principle "on each side walk the wicked when vile men rule." Now, that the office is again to be filled, we appeal to the voters of Pittsburgh—shall this state of things continue? and ask your attention to the candidates now in the field.

First, in point of age, we have J. B. Guthrie, Esq., a man, if he was thirty years younger, it might be prudent to spend time discussing his other qualifications for the office, but he has now reached that time of life, that the marks and infirmities of age are fast pervading his whole system.

It would be great cruelty to Mr. Guthrie and rank injustice to the citizens to put him in the Mayoralty chair, as all experience shows that men of his age elected to office seldom survive one year after their election.

Next we have Wm. C. McCarthy, Esq., who, no matter what may be said of his qualifications for the office, against which much might be said, the fact is, that he is the only candidate at this time. We allude to the candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, Col. Samuel Marshall, who, when the call for troops was first made, left a lucrative position in the Sheriff's office to enter the service of his country, and joined the army as a private in the Ninth Reserves, of this State, at the beginning of the war, and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct to Lieutenant, in which position he served faithfully *during* all the campaigns of that army, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged with the brevet of Captain.

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